Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,709—New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1899.

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P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY,
11 YEARS OLD.
The only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0 PER BOTTLE.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4069	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th „
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th „
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th „
M. L. MASSILIA	5026	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. Leondon	14th „
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st „
* SHANNON	4362	J. M. Wibmer	28th „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th August, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Oct. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	20th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIC.	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060.	„ 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
POSEIDON	......	3,878	22nd Sep., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug., 26, 1899.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain R. Nunome, 4,570 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 8th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th August, 1899.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, Esplanade Road.
KARACHI, Bunder Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 31st August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 2nd September.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 2nd September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 7th September.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,524 tons, on or about 31st August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th August, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	20th Sept., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

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Shipping and Forwarding Agents.
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KARACHI : Bunder Road.
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ENGLISH CRICKET KIT.

BY AYRES, COBBET, DUKE, FROWD.
WARRANTED OF BEST ENGLISH MAKE.

BEST FOOTBALL KIT.

Balls are made from the best portion of Picked Cowhides and best India-Rubber Bladders.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

By Ayres, Slazenges, and others. Every Bat and Ball guaranteed !

BEST GOLF KIT.

By Forgan, Auchterlonie, Parke, Brogham, Anderson, etc., Specially selected and of guaranteed quality.

CROQUET, POLO, HOCKEY.

ACCESSORIES OF ALL KINDS.

AGENTS FOR
THE ROVER CYCLES.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

TRY SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC. Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fever Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevents and cures Plague ! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,
MADRAS. LONDON.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. **MARCKS & CO., LD.,** BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FLEUSS TYRES ! ! FLEUSS TYRES ! !

WE WILL FIT ANY TYRE YOU LIKE, BUT STRONGLY RECOMMEND

FLEUSS TUBELESS TYRES.

SEND FOR BOOKLETS.

1. Good rubber absorbs more vibration than inferior rubber. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre is made of carefully selected Para rubber.
2. There is no inner tube to get pinched or chafed.
3. The Fleuss has no wires.
4. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre conquers "Porosity," Porosity is a Fatal disease which attacks single tube tyres, and frequently ruins double tube tyres. Porosity means double puncture.
5. In the Fleuss Tyre punctures are located with great ease without removing the tyre from the wheel.
6. The puncture is repaired on the inside and he tyre can be detached and repaired in a few minutes.
7. It is absolutely unnecessary to take wheel out of machine to repair puncture in the Fleuss Tyre.
8. Fleuss Tyre does not skid. The tread of the tyre is designed to prevent skidding (side-slip).
9. The Fleuss Tyre does not fling mud on rider. The Fleuss Tyre is perfection in this respect. The three side corrugations spray mud away from the rider ; they do not send it straight up. The Fleuss Tyre is therefore clean.
10. As regards speed the Fleuss Tubeless Tyre has all the advantages of a single tube tyre. Good rubber is buoyant and a speed promoter.
11. The pressure of air within the tyre serves to force the patch on when repair is executed, and not off as in the case of all tyres with an independent air tube.
12. Fleuss Tyre will hold air very long.
13. The Fleuss Tyre when punctured gives off its air less readily than any tyre having a separate tube.
14. The Fleuss Tyre can be repaired with a postage stamp for the time being.

Fleuss Tyres are on view at the Bombay and Provincial Cycle Supply Agency's Establishment,
CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,
(Near Messrs. Stephens & Sons' Stables).

You may confidently ride the "Fleuss." Try it once. We are sure you will be thoroughly satisfied.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	„	1	12	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	„	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	„	1	4	0

		Rs.	a.
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
PEKOE	„	0	14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	„	0	12
SOUCHONG	„	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
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PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS at Moderate Monthly Subscription. Also HOME-PAPERS and MAGAZINES. Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

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VINCENT & Co.

CONDENSED MILK.
PEACOCK BRAND.

PREPARED from MILK produced in the fertile pastures of Guzerat under the personal supervision of an Expert specially brought from England. The PEACOCK BRAND will be found more nutritious than all imported brands of Condensed Milk, as it contains a much higher percentage of Fat and Proteids, the two principle constituents of all Milk. Absolutely free from all disease germs. Copy of Government Analyser's report and certificates together with wholesale price list sent on application to

ANGLO-INDIAN CONDENSED MILK CO.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay,
Manufacturers of finest CREAM BUTTER both for Home and Export trade. Cheddar Cheese and Condensed Milk. Chief Factory, Chaklashi, (Guzerat.)

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PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LOST.
10 Rs. REWARD.

AT the Victoria Gardens, on SUNDAY, a rough-haired fox-terrier bitch, white, with a round black patch on one side, head black and tan and white. Apply,

Lieut. C. R. FORD, R.I.M.,
Apollo Hotel

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FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
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ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

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(over Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers.)

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WITH BAT AND BALL, Rs. 1-12

or, Twenty-five Years of Australian and English Cricket. By George Giffen. Illustrated by Eighty Photographs.

"A notable addition to the literature of sport."—"Daily Telegraph."

"A book which we may say we like immensely, and which we unhesitatingly recommend to our readers . . . it is honestly worth a good deal more than the figure at which it is offered—the illustrations alone are well worth the money."—"Athletic News."

GIANTS OF THE GAME, Ans. 12.

Reminiscences of Stars of Cricket, from Daft to the present Day. By the Hon. R. H. Lyttelton, W. J. Ford and George Giffen. Illustrated.

"WILLOW, THE KING." BY J. C. SNAITH,

Author of "Mistress Dorothy Marvin," "Fierceheart, the Soldier."

Cloth, Rs. 2-4; Wrapper, Rs. 1-12. With four full-page Illustrations by Lucien Davis.

This is a novel of which we have great expectations. A strong cricket interest is interwoven with an ingenious plot, and Mr. Snaith has here done what has been wanting for a long time, *viz.*, written a novel which will do for cricketers in the cricket field what Surtees, Whyte-Melville, and Hawley Smart have done for the hunting field and racecourse.

SEVENTY-ONE NOT OUT.

Special Colonial Edition. Paper, Rs. 1-12; Cloth, Rs. 2-4.

The Reminiscences of William Caffyn, Member of the All England and United Elevens, of the Surrey County Eleven, of the Anglo-American Team of 1859, and of the Anglo-Australian Teams of 1861 and 1863. Edited by "Mid-On." With numerous Illustrations.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES, &c.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his office, Jhansi, up to noon, on MONDAY, the 2nd October, 1899, for the SUPPLY, at the Jhansi Depot of the articles noted below during the 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1900.

I.—OILS, comprising, COCOANUT, KEROSINE, LINSEED boiled and raw, TALLOW and COTTON waste.
II.—MISCELLANEOUS COUNTRY STORES.
III.— DO. EUROPEAN DO.
IV.—STATIONERY.

2. Separate Tender forms of each of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Stores and Stationery required for delivery at the Jhansi Depot, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Store Keeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

3. The Agent reserves the right, to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above (I, II, III and IV), and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) for the articles included under heading I, II and III should accompany tenders, and a deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred) should accompany the Tender for Stationery, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes, or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favor of the Agent "Indian Midland Railway, Company, Limited.

5. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's Standard samples, which may be seen at the Chief Store Keeper's Office, Jhansi.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
ALEX. BREMNER,
Chief Store Keeper.
Chief Store Keeper's Office, Jhansi, 22nd August, 1899.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

POLICYHOLDERS SECURITY.

NEARLY ....£ 9,000,000 Stg.

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F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
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TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.
In every STATION in INDIA.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
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BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd.—The only EUROPEAN FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT in India. Please send for Illustrated Sheets.

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ARRIVED.—Newest Styles TWEED HATS and CAPS, Straw Hats, (Ladies and Gents), Soft Felt Hats in Black Brown and Grey, Round or Square hard Crown Felts. Umbrellas from Rs. 10-8 each. New Walking Sticks. Swagger Wanghni Canes, in the new Burnt Brown or Green.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

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TO LET BUNGALOWS at Tardeo and Nepean Sea Road, separate Blocks. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMONJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

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SALVER.
WHAT CAN IT BE ?

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Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

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Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

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At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
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* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

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* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITY
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ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
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ORIENTAL'S
LIFE POLICY.
THE
Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India.

THE FUNDS
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Claims Paid Over
NINETY LACS,
Since the Company was Established in 1874.

As the Expenses of Management are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, the "Oriental" can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Moderate Premiums,
Unquestionable Security,
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ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

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English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

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Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

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Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

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SAVINGS BANK.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND............ £500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Singapore.
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Batavia.
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Shanghai.
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Manila.
Yocohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... .. 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND 7,300,000

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The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

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Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ....$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
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YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST............................	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 13 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

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NOTICES.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from 1st September 1899, 3rd Class MIXED TRAINS LEAVING MIRAJ at 19-45 and POONA at 7-55 will cease to run between Miraj and Poona.

NERILLE PRIESTLEY,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 21th August, 1899.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTIFICATION.

THE BOARD of TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby notify that the time up to which Tenders for the 50 Lakhs Guaranteed Debenture Loan, notified under date 7th August, 1899, will be received, has been extended up to one o'clock (gun-fire) on Monday, 2nd October, 1899.

The Loan will date from the 1st November, 1899 and all allotments must be paid in full on or before 31st October, 1899.

Interest will accrue from the date of the actual payment of the amount allotted.

By order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.
Office of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, 29th August, 1899.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received up to MONDAY, the 25th September, 1899, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for LUBRICATING PURPOSES, required during the year, commencing from 1st January, 1900.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the Contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Store-keeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R.E.,
Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 23rd August, 1899.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE AND COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS, INDIGENOUS STORES, LOCKS, FILES, SCREWS, &c,

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office near Church-Gate Railway Station Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Gun-fire on 5th September, 1899, for the SUPPLY of KEROSINE and COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS and INDIGENOUS STORES, LOCKS, FILES, SCREWS, &c., required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system commencing 1st January, 1900, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Forms.

2. Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply the name at the rate quoted, and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c., and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) must accompany all or any of the tenders, Broad Gauge:—Indigenous Stores, Cotton Waste, Kerosine Oil and Cocoanut Oil. Metre Gauge:—Indigenous Stores, Cotton Waste, Kerosine Oil, (Leathergoods) without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the B. B and C. I. Railway Company, and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment, until the total deposit amounts to 8 per cent, of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agents option, a further deposit will have to be made so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

6. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 19th August, 1899.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Issue of Rs. Fifty Lakhs FOUR per cent. Guaranteed Debentures repayable in SIXTY years.

REVISED NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52-59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, hereby invite TENDERS FOR A LOAN of Rs. FIFTY LAKHS, bearing interest at FOUR per cent., repayable in SIXTY years by a Sinking Fund to be invested (as required by Sections 55 and 56) half-yearly in public securities.

The interest and sinking fund charges as aforesaid will be a charge on the property and revenues of the Board which include, in addition to the properties for the purchase of which the loan is chiefly required, the rents of certain vacant lands in the City of Bombay, valued in the Schedules of the said Act at Rs. 91,01,551 and an annual contribution from the Municipal Fund not exceeding 2 per cent. on the total rateable value of all buildings and lands in the City (exclusive of buildings exclusively occupied for public worship or for charitable purposes), which contribution is estimated for 1899-1900 at Rs. 4,75,000, besides other receipts received to the Board by the provisions of the Act which will be developed by the operations to be undertaken.

The interest on these debentures will constitute a charge on the revenue of the Board prior to the charge for interest payable to the Secretary of State for India in Council and to the Corporation on and from 1st April, 1909 in respect of the debt on account of the lands vesting in the Board. (Section 51.)

The payment of interest on these debentures and the setting reaside and investment of the sinking fund required for their payment are GUARANTEED by the provisions of the Statute (assented to by the Governor-General of India) whereby it is directed that in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest or in the event of the Board failing to set aside and invest any sum required to form the sinking fund, the ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL OF BOMBAY or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the Office of the said Accountant-General, shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be invested. (Section 80.)

The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board.

These debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in Sixty years, from 1st November, 1899, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered to be deposited on application,

and the balance on or before TUESDAY, the 31st October, 1899, interest to accrue from date of actual payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up on the 31st October.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 1 o'clock p.m., (Gun fire), on MONDAY, the 2nd October, 1899, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the secretary.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.
Office of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 29th August, 1899.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.

FORM OF TENDER.

I ______
hereby tender for Rupees ______ of Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees ______

Annas ______ for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees ______ and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 31st October, 1899.

I require the amount in ______
Debentures of Rupees ______ each.

(Signature) ______
(Address) ______

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1899 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the FIRST DAY of September 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions had done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Eschéators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 10th day of August 1899.

GEORGE ALFRED BARNETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 8-54m., 8-22a. Low water, 1-33m., 2-57a.

CRICKET.

Marine Battalion *vs.* Parsee Gymkhana.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice this evening, and if sufficient players turn up, there will be a game.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH, NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given, this afternoon, at 5 p.m., by Lt.-Colonel Waters, I.M.S., on "Travels in Persia," at the residence of the Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Malabar Castle.

ROBBERY AT A MARWAREE'S SHOP.—Nandram Moolchund, a Marwaree Shroff, having his place of business at Kalbadevi Road, has made a report to the police that some time during Tuesday night Rs. 5,906 in currency notes and cash were stolen from a cash box.

A FRIGHTENED HORSE.—On Tuesday evening a carriage belonging to Mr. Jeejeebhoy M. M. Jeejeebhoy, was standing in Church Gate Street, when the horse attached to the conveyance took fright and bolted. Emerging on to the Hornby Road, the horse, in its rapid career, collided with a carriage, belonging to Haji Mahomed Haji Cassam. Both the carriages were damaged.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Daresalam, Ibo and Chindi, per s.s. Sultan, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-morrow.—The public are informed that the Market Post Office will be removed from the 1st September next from the present house belonging to Hurjeevan Veerji on the Kalbadevi Road to the one belonging to Shantaram Narayen Dabbolkar in Dabbolkar's Vadi on the Kalbadevi Road.

AN EXCITING ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon Mr. McCausland was being driven in his dogcart along the Mathew Road by his coachman Rameshwar Seadal, when the horse took fright at a passing train and became unmanageable. A Parsee and gentleman, named Bomonji Pallonji, who was walking along the Road at the time, was knocked down and slightly injured. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital and treated. The dogcart was upset and smashed, and the horse was injured on its hind legs.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A NEW SERVANT.—Dwarkadas Tribhovandas, a cotton merchant, who resides in a bungalow at Walkeshwar Road, reported to the police on Tuesday morning that during his absence from home on the previous afternoon, his wooden box had been broken open and currency notes and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 600 stolen therefrom. On making inquiries complainant discovered that a servant, whom he had engaged on the 27th instant, had also disappeared. The matter is being investigated by the divisional and the detective police.

THEFT OF OPIUM.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Joseph Hind, Superintendent of Government Opium Warehouse, charged one Bahadur with stealing 13 tolas of opium. The evidence showed that, yesterday afternoon, the accused, who was working in the warehouse, was seen carrying away the opium with him, and on being questioned about it, he said the owner of the opium had given it to him. But the owner denied having done so. The accused was sentenced to twenty days' rigorous imprisonment.

MUNICIPAL WHEEL TAX.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mr. Crawford, solicitor, appeared with Mr. L. W. Michael, Assistant Assessor, Bombay Municipality, and laid an information against Mr. A. Harrisiadis, residing at Wodehouse Road, Colaba, charging him with committing an offence punishable under section 176 of the Indian Penal Code in having failed to comply with the requisition lawfully made under section 187 (1 B) of the Municipal Act to furnish a written return containing informations concerning bicycles and tricycles. Similar informations were laid against the Wellington Cycle Work, represented by Mr. Ruttonji Dorabji Ghadiali, Mr. Pherozeshaw Dadaboy and Mr. Dinshaw Cooverjee Pandole. His Worship ordered necessary processes to issue.

A DESPERATE PICK-POCKET.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Hunmanta Kaloria, a Hindu, was charged with stealing two currency notes for Rs. 10 each from the pocket of one Nama Hurry, a Hindu boy, aged ten years. Mr. Ashburry, pleader, defended the accused. On Monday afternoon the boy accompanied his father to a Marwaree's shop at Parel where the father intended to purchase some copper pots. While they were standing at the shop, settling the price of a pot, the accused came from behind and removed from the boy's coat-pocket two currency notes for Rs. 10 each. Feeling a push at the pocket, the boy turned round and saw the accused running away with the money. An alarm was raised, when some townsmen chased the thief and succeeded in arresting him. The accused then put the notes into his mouth and attempted to swallow them. He was, however, prevented by one of the men, who pulled the notes out of his mouth. The accused denied the charge, which, he said, had been bolstered up against him by the police. The magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

KHANDES PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, No. 31, Church Gate Street, Mr. Runchordas Tribhovandas presiding. The following directors' report was laid before the meeting:—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you their fourth report and the audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June 1899, which they request you to adopt. On referring to the accounts you will observe that the total earnings of the company for the year under report amount to Rs. 16,593-4-9 including Rs. 878-13-1 brought forward from the last year's account, which your directors think to be highly satisfactory and propose to apportion as follows:—To pay a dividend to the shareholders on their paid up capital amounting to Rs. 54,050 at 15 per cent, Rs. 8,107-8-0; to write off to preliminary expenses account, Rs. 500; to carry to reserve fund account, Rs. 2,000; to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 2,985-12-9;—total Rs. 16,593-4-9. Rs. 1,500 to engine and machinery account; Rs. 1,000 to repairs fund account; Rs. 500 to building account. Mr. Runchhoddas Tribhovandas retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor and to fix his remuneration. Your press property, including building and machinery is insured for Rs. 35,400.

The report was adopted. A dividend at the rate of 15 per cent on the paid up capital was declared. Mr. Runchordas Tribhovandas, one of the directors, who retired by rotation, was re-elected. Mr. Nusserwanji Bapooji Tachukra was re-appointed auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 115. The meeting accorded a vote of thanks to the directors, secretaries, treasurers and agents for the satisfactory management of the company's affairs during the year under report. The customary compliments to the chair terminated the proceedings.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLECHASES, 1899.

OWNERS are reminded that final entries for all flat races and 2nd entries for Steeplechases close on Friday, 1st September, 1899.

Poona, Aug. 28, 1899.
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

A CENTURY edition of Mr. E. Cook's work on Pestalozzi is about to be issued by Messrs. Sonnenschein and Co. Mr. Cook applies to his own speciality, art teaching, the principles which Pestalozzi applied to education generally. Mr. Cook, who taught for some time at Mr. Ruskin's institution of St. George, was "discovered" by the great critic. Not to cram knowledge, but to train the faculties for its acquisition; not to supply results, but to perfect the mental and moral instruments for their independent attainment—is, in brief, the modern educational idea. As an art teacher Mr. Cook seeks, literally, to educate—bring out—the artistic feeling and capacity latent more or less in everyone. Following his master, Mr. Ruskin, he holds that the art of drawing comes as "naturally" to a child as the art of writing.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon, Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

KILLING A WIFE WITH A HOE.

IMPERATRIX VS. MAHADU MALU KISTE.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. S. R. Arthur, Additional Sessions Judge of Alibag, Kolaba, who, in June last, convicted him of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced him to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was charged with having caused the death of his wife Parvati by striking her on the head and back with the handle of a hoe, with the knowledge that he was likely by such act to cause her death. The accused admitted that he struck his wife four blows, one on the head and three on the back. The woman, after the beating, scarcely recovered consciousness, and died within a short time the same evening. The handle of the hoe was a heavy wooden club with most of the weight at the end. A witness stated that the accused raised this weapon over his head with both hands and brought it down on his wife's back. The assessors gave their opinion that the offence of culpable homicide was not committed, as the accused was deprived of the power of self-control by grave and sudden provocation. This opinion was based on the accused's statement that his wife threw a stone at him, together with his statement (in the Sessions Court only) that he had seen her misconducting herself the previous night. There was nothing, Mr. Arthur said, to prove these facts except the statement of the accused. It was possible that, as the accused stated in both courts, the woman threw a stone at him. It appeared at last likely, in Mr. Arthur's opinion, that there was a sudden quarrel, and that the accused, in a moment of fury, struck the blows which caused the woman's death. Whatever the provocation, however, it would at the moment exclude the offence from being one of murder only; it would not, Mr. Arthur said, exclude it from being culpable homicide. The crime was a most brutal and revolting one; and the evidence showed that the accused did not desist from his furious blows when his wife fell and lay unresisting before him, but delivered the last blow on her prostrate body with a heavy weapon with the full force of both hands.

Their lordships saw no cause to interfere and dismissed the appeal summarily.

A FREE FIGHT WITH DACOITS.

IMPERATRIX VS. BALLA DAJEE AND FOUR OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. S. Pudumjee, Assistant Sessions Judge of Satara, who, in June last, convicted the accused of dacoity with attempt to cause grievous hurt with a deadly weapon, and sentenced them each to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused were charged with committing dacoity at the house of the complainant Krishna, Doloochand, on the night of the 25th November 1897, and in that dacoity using deadly weapons. The offence presented some special features. It took place about 8 o'clock in the evening in the heart of the village of Nigdee. The villagers were enjoying themselves at that time in the chowdi, as it was Dipwali day, but on hearing a gun fired, rushed to the spot and had a free fight with the dacoits, in which one man received a very severe cut on his back from a sword weilded by accused No. 1, and another had a gun-shot wound in his left ankle, which was broken, and he was permanently maimed. Another man sustained two sword cuts, which necessitated his confinement for two months. It appeared upon the evidence that accused No. 1 was the man who hit one Raghoo on the back with a sword. One Bhau went up to the assistance of the villagers, and pierced the left thigh of accused No. 1 from the back with a spear he carried. Accused No. 1 was very badly hurt and had to be carried away by the dacoits. The complainant was at first forced to show some oil, and with a dhotur that was torn up there the dacoits made torches. No. 2 lifted the sword he carried against the complainant and took away by force his earring. Accused No. 3 rushed at one Koondlika with a sword he carried, but the latter hit him on the arm, just in time and the sword fell. Accused No. 3 also fell, and a knife which he carried in his hand was snatched away and subsequently given to the Patel. No. 4 was shewn to have hit with a sword one Krishna on the right leg, on account of which he was confined to bed for a month. Accused No. 5 fired the gun which wounded one of the villagers. The five accused were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships, considering all the circumstances, dismissed the appeals summarily.

THE HINDU-PARSEE CRICKET MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It will be an agreeable surprise to many of the readers to know that the Parsees have shown real sportsman-like spirit in arranging a match with the Presidency Hindus the very first year that the latter have cut a decent figure in their cricket fixtures. The local Hindu Gymkhana has lost no match this year, and the splendid play that some of them displayed against the local European Gymkhana and the Elphinstone Cricket Club, which club put in no less than 8 Presidency-men in its team, has naturally given them a good lift and brought the Hindu cricket into prominence. The Poona Hindus also gave the Poona Gymkhana a sound beating.

I hear that the members of the Select Committee of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana are working hard to get up the best team available, and, from the latest information I have from that corner, I can say that the following eight are already asked to play:—Messrs Chonkar (Captain), Balu, Bhandare and Banda from Bombay; Messrs. Baile, Paranjpye and Narsingrao, from Poona; and Mr. Sevak, from Ahmednagar. This arrangement, which seems to be very thoughtful, leaves room for three more and for that they have to make a choice from among the following:—Mr. Telang from Bombay, and Messrs Shivshanker, Hemo and Modak from Kathiawar. As the match takes place the coming Sunday, there is hardly any time left to enter into long discussions about the comparative merits of each of the four players. Mr. Shivshanker is a first-rate bowler, and, the ground being favourable, is sure to prove very deadly. He is a bad field and a second-rate bat. Though there are fairly good bowlers in the team already selected, one may boldly assert that no Hindu team can be said to be well-represented which does not include Shivshanker. Mr. Telang, though not very active, is a good field and a patient and reliable bat, and preference must be given to Mr. Modak. The last place should be filled up by Mr. Hemo, who is a very active field, a good bat and a tolerably good bowler, too. To make the best combination, then, Messrs. Hemo, Shivshanker and Telang should be taken, and Mr. Modak left out.—Yours, etc.,

V.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 31.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.)

Long Causes.

580-96—Jehangir and S—Mawjee Lukhumsey vs Hemsraj Jetha and others—Payne G and S.
517-98—Maganlal and Co—Hookmajee Bhootajee vs Ramlal Meghraj and others—Bhaishanker and K.
485-98—Matubhai and J—Manmohandas Dayaldass vs Narrondas Calliandas and others—Crawford B and Co and Craigie L and O.
491-97—Pestonji R and K—Hari Raghoba Thackur and another vs Khimibai and others—Chitnis M and M.

For further direction and cost on Commra. report.

339-81—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs C E Farran Ag A G—E F Nicholson, Pestonje R and K, and M M Munshi.
613-98—Matubhai J and M—Gullapudi Chima Narshinham vs Purshotum Bhimjee and another—Little and Co.
505-98—Edgelow G and W—Bai Diwalibai vs Bai Shamcore and others—Ardashir H and D and Payne G and S.
396-98—Hiralal M and M—Brijranglal Makhanlal and others vs Chunilal Premchand—Muljee and R.
264-98—Payne G and S—Jugmohundas Vandravandas vs Bavli alias Tulja Lakshmi—Chitnis M and M.
744-98—K B Menta—Bai Goolbanoo and another vs Khodadad Aspandiar and another—K D Shroff.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

For Judgment.

86-97—Crawford B and Co—Rehimtoola Khairaj and others vs Shamrao Pandurang and others—S P J A and Little and Co. Part heard.

Testamentary Suits.

13-99—Little and Co—Valbai widow vs Tejpal Veeram and others—Nanu and H.
14-99—Bicknell M and M—Dharamsey Laljee vs Motibai—Sorabjee and J.
6-98—Bhaishanker and K—Kesarbai alias Sakarbai vs Dewjee Moorarjee—Tyabjee D and Co.

Long Causes.

673-97—Wadia and G—Girdhardas Ganshamdas vs Jugmohundas Vandrawandas—Little and Co.
591-98—Thakurdas D C and H—Hunsraj Parmanand vs Ruttonsi Waljee and others—Crawford B and Co, and Maganlal and R, and J C Cama, Nanu and H, and Craigie L and O.

Testamentary Suits.

9-39—Wadia and G—Jethabhai Damjee vs Chapsey Valljee—Mathubai and J.

For Consent Decree.

263-98—Bhaishanker and K Toolikabai vs Gool Mohomed Ibrahim and others. Ardeshir H. and D.

Long Causes.

452-99—Captain and V—Shapurjee Nowrojee Guzdar vs E Seymour Hole.
256-99—Manshuklal D and J—Caetano Camillo Borges vs Augusto Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.

Testamentary Suits.

15-99—Jehangir and T—Motibai widow vs Dossabhoy Muncherjee Daroowalla—A F Turner.
6-99—Mathubhai and J—Hiralal Pitamberdas vs Gangadar Ramdas—K J Mantri.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	29	3	31	76	36	80	32	9
Wednesday, Aug. 30th	00	34	00	25	00	15	00	00
Total	29	37	32	1	36	95	32	9
Total fall to Aug. 30th, 1898.	57	48	55	90	55	98	53	18
Total fall to Aug. 30th, 1897.	66	10	61	16	64	53	58	42

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	27	34
Monday, 28th August, 1899	0	22
Total	27	56
Total up to 28th August, 1898	37	56
Total up to 28th August, 1897	49	0

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY LINE.

Return of rainfall at the following stations up to week ending, Friday, 25th August, 1899:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	26	78	Nasik	14	87
Raver	9	36	Deolali	7	7
Nimbora	7	57	Ghoti	42	82
Bhadli	4	62	Nargaon	3	60
Jalgaon	6	39	Warangaon	5	37
Sirsoli	8	10	Hotgi	3	39
Mhasawal	4	3	Mohol	2	53
Maheji	8	0	Madha	1	10
Pachora	8	6	Barsi Road	3	98
Kajgaon	4	63	Kem	3	50
Chalisgaon	3	31	Jeur	4	79
Naydongri	5	82	Pomalwari	5	80
Nandgaon	6	1	Diksal	3	64
Munmar	4	70	Lonauli	61	18
Lasalgaon	4	50	Dhond	3	4
Khervadi	1	2	Talegaon	12	98

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH OF AUGUST, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·514	SE	3	102·1	82·1	54	...	5·24	—9·01
Sirsa	29·556	SW	4	106·8	81·1	34	...	2·12	—8·42
Delhi	29·572	S	4	97·2	81·0	61	..	10·94	—10·74
Agra	29·577	Calm	4	97·0	76·4	75	0·15	21·39	—0·12
Cawnpore	29·606	WSW	2	86·3	76·1	91	0·37	39·60	...
Allahabad	29·585	Calm	6	91·6	75·3	91	1·10	36·80	+7·96
Jhansi	29·646	Calm	2	85·2	77·6	83	...	27·74	—1·87
Jacobabad	29·587	SE	6	108·4	76·6	65	...	0·00	—2·18
Karachi	29·681	WSW	11	90·4	79·2	85	...	0·09	—5·45
Jeypore	29·640	W	5	104·7	81·6	49	...	10·74	—10·86
Ajmere	29·657	W	11	100·4	81·0	58	...	8·39	—8·62
Deesa	29·742	WSW	16	99·6	78·0	63	...	1·15	—19·46
Ahmedabad	29·765	SW	5	96·2	78·6	61	...	3·63	...
Bhuj	29·733	WSW	13	93·8	75·4	73	...	0·69	—10·79
Jamnagar	29·753	S	22	92·0	74·2	76	..	2·01	...
Rajkot	29·760	W	11	97·9	74·8	76	...	6·22	—16·68
Bhawnagar Para	29·765	SW	19	96·6	75·8	63	...	4·81	...
Veraval	29·763	SW	13	85·1	79·3	77	...	4·71	...
Neemuch	29·691	WSW	13	95·5	73·5	73	0·02	10·55	—9·81
Indore	29·723	W	14	92·2	72·6	70	...	13·67	—9·22
Saugor	29·657	W	6	83·7	72·1	74	0·06	21·12	—13·97
Jubulpore	29·621	WNW	2	85·4	73·1	86	...	20·37	—14·18
Hoshangabad	29·686	SW	1	89·2	74·2	86	0·80	20·02	—19·86
Khandwa	29·720	NW	15	94·2	75·6	64	...	7·57	—14·15
Raipur	29·605	SSW	8	82·3	74·4	92	1·96	22·53	—15·01
Nagpur	29·660	NW	9	92·2	73·1	76	0·15	10·37	—22·42
Amraoti	29·713	W	16	96·9	73·3	75	...	9·92	—13·82
Akola	29·739	NW	19	98·3	74·7	62	..	7·57	—15·60
Surat	29·777	SW	8	91·1	77·1	71	...	17·82	—17·85
Malegaon	29·760	W	10	94·4	72·1	70	...	4·56	—8·58
Bombay	29·835	W	9	86·5	77·0	70	0·07	30·44	—25·80
Poona	29·820	WNW	19	89·9	67·4	60	...	6·73	—7·87
Ahmednagar	29·810	NW	12	97·9	67·5	68	...	5·97	...
Aurangabad	...	WNW	...	91·3	67·2	74	...	9·39	...
Sholapur	29·806	W	20	97·2	71·0	35	...	3·04	—13·17
Ratnagiri	29·831	SSW	4	84·9	75·4	87	0·04	48·86	—41·95
Belgaum	29·840	WNW	19	77·3	68·8	92	0·04	17·39	—14·07
Goa	29·854	SSE	6	83·0	73·4	91	0·37	42·82	...
Karwar	29·852	N	2	82·2	73·0	90	0·34	53·78	—46·15
Mangalore	29·877	Calm	1	83·5	75·9	86	0·06	61·05	—30·65
Calicut	29·880	N	5	85·7	73·0	85	0·24	59·72	—18·42
Cochin	29·892	N	...	83·0	75·2	85	0·11	43·95	—18·99
Bangalore	29·863	W	10	87·8	64·3	73	...	3·18	—10·55
Secunderabad	29·757	WNW	13	94·6	73·0	66	...	10·00	—9·05
Masulipatam	29·698	WNW	15	93·6	79·1	68	...	7·18	—10·88
Bellary	29·830	WNW	5	92·2	72·2	54	...	2·83	—3·47
Cuddapah	29·807	NW	6	96·6	77·9	66	..	2·86	—11·27
Madras	29·759	WNW	9	90·5	80·0	57	...	7·18	—3·23
Coimbatore	29·851	SW	9	90·9	70·6	75	...	0·78	—3·02
Trichinopoly	29·802	WNW	8	100·5	77·8	53	...	1·84	—5·77
Negapatam	29·788	W	6	93·5	78·9	65	...	3·67	—4·05
Colombo	29·888	WSW	9	89·0	77·5	75	0·05	10·98	—5·85
Aden	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M. Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall;—J. J. H., 0·34 (31·69); G. T. H., 0·25 (32·72); St. G. H., 0·15 (33·21); C. P., 0·07 (30·44.)

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Lahore and Agra, the pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small and unimportant. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to moderately steep.

Winds are southerly or south-easterly in the Punjab and at Goa, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Akola, 24 at Neemuch and 20 at Khandwa.

The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in many places, and the minimum 6° to 7° in Rajputana. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 64° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are generally small, and the skies are partially clouded in many places.

Nearly two inches of rain has fallen at Raipur (1·96"); ch up naat Allahabad (1·10"); about three-quarters of an inch at Hoshangabad; from a quarter to half an inch at Cawnpore, Calicut, Karwar and Goa; and from 0·01 to 0·15 cents at Agra, Neemuch, Saugor, Jubalpore, Nagpur, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Mangalore, Cochin and Colombo.

The depression noticed in yesterday's report has disappeared. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is about 2-3rds of its normal strength while between Bombay and Karwar it is extremely weak, indicating thereby the probability of local rain in light or moderate showers on those coasts. Local showers are also likely in the Central and North-West Provinces, where the weather is still in a slightly unsettled condition.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 30.

Wednesday.—Pressure has fallen slightly to briskly in Bengal, Assam, the Punjab, and the western districts of N.-W. Provinces; and has risen slightly in the Central Provinces. It has changed by small amounts elsewhere. The depression in the Central Provinces yesterday has advanced in a north-easterly direction into Behar, and is central to the east of Gaya. It has brought light to moderate rain to the Central Provinces, Central India, and the greater part of the N.-W. Provinces. Light rain has fallen in Burma and Bengal, and very light showers in the Upper India hills and on the West Coast. The most important falls are:—Nowgong and Raipur two inches; Hoshangabad, one inch. Temperature is nearly normal in Burma, Bengal, the N.-W. Provinces, Sind, and the Central Provinces; and continues in excess in other provinces. The depression has advanced in an unusual direction, considering the period of the year, and has failed to give heavy rain during the past 24 hours to the areas it has traversed; it will probably move further eastwards or fill up.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th August, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·798
Temperature of the Air	degrees	83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer		75·6
Dew Point		73·0
Relative humidity of Air		·739
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	86·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		78·9
General Directions of wind*		W, WSW, SSW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	224
Fall of Rain		0·08
Total fall during month		4·91
" " year		32·09
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 30th Aug.		0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING 1899.

PROGRAMME of Sports to be held in Bombay during the Week, 9th to 11th October:—

PROGRAMME.

The following is the Programme of the various Sports and Competitions that will take place:—

I.—Athletic Sports—9th and 10th October.

A two days' Athletic Meeting will be held to the following Programme:—

1. 100 yards Flat Race (Challenge Cup).
2. 1-4 mile Flat Race (Challenge Cup).
3. 120 yards Hurdle Race.
4. 1-2 mile Flat Race.
5. High Jump. } Will not be held unless 4 bona
6. Wide Jump. } fide entries.
7. Throwing Cricket Ball } Will not be held unless
8. Putting the Shot. } 6 bona fide entries.
9. 120 yards Veterans' Handicap (Members only.)
10. 150 yards Handicap (Members only).
11. 220 yards Flat Race, Handicap (Members only).
12. 1-2 mile Steeplechase (Rugby Football-playing Members.)
13. 1 mile Bicycle Handicap open to Members and Honorary Members.
14. 100 yards Flat Race }
15. 1-4 mile Flat Race } Open to All Comers.
16. 1-2 mile Flat Race }
17. 1 mile Bicycle Handicap }
18. 1 mile " } Open to All Amateurs.
19. 5 mile " }
20. 1-2 mile Steeplechase (Native Soldiers.)
21. 100 yards Flat Race School boys under 14 years.
22. Sack Race School boys under 14 years.
23. 220 yards Flat Race School boys 14 years of age and over
24. Tug of War A. and B
25. 220 yards Flat Race open to Natives Soldiers.
26. 1-2 mile Flat Race } Open to British Soldiers
27. 1-2 mile Steeplechase } and Sailors.

CHALLENGE CUPS AND PRIZES.

The following Challenge Cups are offered for competition:—For Event No. 1.—Gymkhana 100 yards challenge cup—Present Holder, Mr. P. F. Fischer.

For Event No. 2.—Gymkhana 1-4 Mile Challenge cup—Present Holder, Mr. P. F. Fischer.

For Event No. 12.—The Buffs' Challenge cup—Presented by the Officers of the East Kent Regiment.—Present Holder, Mr. P. F. Fischer Prizes will be given in addition to the above. For the remaining events valuable Prizes will be presented.

"YOUNG" CUP.

The "Young" Cup, open to Members only, is presented to the winner of the greatest number of marks according to the following scale, and is held by him until the following Meeting:—

Event Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 12 ...... 10 First, 5 Second, 3 Third.
Do. 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 13 ... 8 " 4 " 2 "

and 2 marks extra to any one who beats or equals the following standards:—

100 yards, 10 2-5 second. quarter mile, 55 seconds Hurdle 18 seconds.

High Jump, 5 feet 5 inches. Wide Jump, 20 feet Putting the Shot, 33 feet.

Throwing the Cricket Ball, 100 yards

Half mile race, 2 minutes 5 seconds.

The 'Young' Cup is at present held by Mr. P F Fischer

The Challenge Cups will be withheld unless there are 3 bona fide starters.

First Prizes will be withheld unless there are 3 bona fide starters.

Second Prizes will be given only when 5 or more start.

Third Prizes will be given only when 7 or more start.

Entries and Entrance fees.

Entrance fees will be payable as follows:—

Rs. 3 per event for Events Nos. 1 to 19 inclusive.
Re. 1 " " " Nos. 26 and 27.
Rs. 8 per team for Events Nos. 24.
Entrance free for Events Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, and 25.

Events Nos. 1 to 8 and 13 are open to Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana.

N. B.—Officers of the Army and Navy and Gentlemen upcountry who are desirous of entering for the above events, but who are not Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, are requested to communicate with Joint Honorary Secretaries with a view to their being made Honorary Members.

Events Nos. 9 to 11 inclusive are open to Members of the Bombay Gymkhana only. To qualify for the Veterans' Race, Members must have resided not less than 10 years in the East.

Event No 12 is open to Rugby Football-playing Members of the Bombay Gymkhana only who have been playing during the season.

Events Nos. 14 to 16 are open to All Comers, and the prizes in these events will be First, value Rs. 150 Second, value Rs. 30, Third, value Rs. 10.

Events Nos. 17, 18 and 19 are open to All Amateurs according to the Rules of the Bombay Cyclists' Union.

First Prize Value Rs. 60, Second Prize Value Rs. 30, and Third Prize Value Rs. 10 per each event.

Events Nos. 20 and 25 are open to Native Soldiers only.

Events Nos. 21 to 23 are open to Representatives from Schools belonging to the B. H. S. A. A. (not more than 2 Boys for each race from any one School).

Events Nos. 26 and 27 are open to British Soldiers and Sailors, and the prizes in these events will be Rs. 60 First, Rs. 30 Second, and Rs. 10 Third.

Event No. 24 A is open to teams of eight from all Clubs, Regiments, Royal Artillery Batteries, or from "Men of War." (Batteries may not combine to send teams.)

24B is open to teams of eight from all Native Regiments and crews of R. I. M. Ships.

Entries accompanied by entrance money, and a statement of colours to be worn and other particulars, should be made to the Joint Honorary Secretaries not later than SATURDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER, 1899.

The Amateur Athletic Association Rules for Competition will be observed.

The Rules of the Bombay Cyclists' Union will be observed in the open Bicycle Races. Entry Forms can be had on application to the Joint Honorary Secretaries.

II.—MOUNTED SPORTS—11TH AND 12TH OCTOBER.

A two days' Mounted Sports Meeting will be held to the following Programme:—

Event No. 1.—Tent-Pegging—
(a) Horses (b) Ponies.

Event No. 2.—Tent-Pegging by sections of four—Two runs
(a) In Line, (b) Indian File.

Points will be given for style and dressing.

Event No. 3.—Heads and Posts Competitions. (a) Horses (b) Ponies.

Event No. 4.—Jumping Competition for Horses.

Event No. 5.—Jumping Competition for Ponies.
(Ponies and Galloways 14-2 and under.)

Event No. 6.—Horse Scurry, About 3 Furlongs (Cup valued at Rs. 49.)

English and Australians: Catchweights over 11st. 7lbs.

Others; Catchweights over 10st. 7 lbs.

For all Horses that have never won a race value Rs. 49 or over. Riders to wear colours.

Event No. 7.—Pony Scurry. About 3 Furlongs (Cup valued at Rs. 49.)

Arabs and C. B.S: Catchweights over 10 st. 7 lbs.

For A. & C. B. Galloways, 14 hands and under that have never won a race value Rs. 49 or over. W. I. T. C. and Polo Certificates accepted. Riders to wear colours.

N. B.—In above Scurries no objection regarding any Horse or Pony entered will be considered unless lodged 18 hours before the Race is advertised to be run. First Horse past the post to win provided rider's weight correct.

Event No. 8.—"Lloyd-Lindsay" Competition—

Teams of four to ride over a given course to a point and dismount in alternate half sections, each of which must break, with polo balls, two chatties hung on posts, and team to return over same course. Points given for time, style, and dressing.

Event No. 9.—Polo Ball Race.

Event No. 10.—Spiral Race.

Event No. 11.—Ladies' Nomination—
Conditions will be published later.

Event No. 12.—Ladies' Nomination—
Conditions will be published later.

Event No. 13.—"V. C." Race—

To ride over jump and resche dummy from zareba, returning over jump carrying dummy.

Event No. 14.—Postillion Race—

Competitors to ride one horse and lead another round the trees.

The horses need not necessarily be owned by the riders.

The Steuart Cup.

In Memoriam of the late H M Steuart M F H.

A challenge Cup. To be held for one year by the winner, of the highest aggregate marks gained in these two days' Mounted Sports,

According to the following scale:—

Tent Pegging } First 8 points.
(a) Horses }
(b) Ponies }
Polo Ball Race }
Spiral Race } Second 4 points.
V C Race }
Postillion Race }
Heads and Poss Competition. }
(a) Horse }
(b) Ponies. } Third 2 points.

Horse Scurry } First 8 points } Half points to
Pony Scurry } Second 4 points } the owner and
Horse Jumping } Third 2 points } half points to
Pony Jumping } } the rider

The Steuart Cup is at present held by Mr P F Fischer.

First Prizes will be withheld unless there are 3 bona fide starters.

Second Prizes will be given only when 5 or more start.

Third prizes will be given only when 7 or more start.

The entrance fee for each event will be Rs. 3, except in the case of teams (Events Nos. 2 and 8), when it will be Rs. 2 per head.

Events are open to all Horses and Ponies, except where otherwise specified.

All events are restricted to Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana.

Entries accompanied by entrance fees, and a statement giving name and description of horse, name of rider, and colours where necessary, must be sent to the Joint Honorary Secretaries on or before SATURDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER, 1899.

N. B.—Officers of the Army and Navy and Gentlemen up-country who are desirous of entering for the above events, but who are not Members of the Bombay Gymkhana are requested to communicate with the Joint Honorary Secretaries with a view to their being made Honorary Members.

An extra day's sports will be held on SATURDAY, the 14th OCTOBER, when any events not run off on the above dates will be contested, and others will added, the Programme for which will be published later. All Prizes in connection with the Mounted Sports will be given on this date.

III.—FOOTBALL.

The Rugby Football Tournament will take place during the week ending Saturday, 23rd September.

The Challenge Cup is at present held by the Welsh Regiment, Ahmednagar.

Entries close 31st August, but this date may be extended at the option of the Committee.

Entrance fee, Rs. 5 per team.

IV.—HOCKEY.

The "Aga Khan" Hockey Challenge Cup Tournament.

The Tournament will take place this year in Bombay during the week ending Saturday, 21st October.

The Challenge Cup is at present held by the Poona Volunteers.

Entries close on 30th September, but this date may be extended at the option of the Committee.

Teams should notify the probability of their entering to the Honorary Secretary as soon as possible.

Entrance fee, Rs. 5 per team.

V.—GOLF.

The following competitions will be played off:—

On 25th and 26th September, a Scratch competition by Medal-play.

On 27th and 28th September, Scratch and Handicap competitions against Bogey Play.

Players may compete for both prize at the same time.

On 29th and 30th September, a Handicap competition for Foursomes against Bogey Play.

The Competitions will be played under the Rules of the Royal Bombay Golf Club and will be over two rounds of the Course but only one round may be played each morning.

Entrance fee for each of the first three events Rs. 3, and for the Foursomes Rs. 2 each player.

The Competitions are open to all Members and Honorary members of the Gymkhana.

N. B.—Officers of the Army and Navy and Gentlemen upcountry who desirous of entering for the above events, but who are members of the Bombay Gymkhana, are requested to communicate with the Joint Honorary Secretaries with a view to their being made Honorary Members.

Entries accompanied by entrance fees should be sent to the Joint Honorary Secretaries not later than Saturday, the 23rd September.

VII.—GENERAL.

All entries accompanied by entrance fees and, where necessary, statements of colours to be worn and other particulars must be sent to the Joint Honorary Secretaries on or before the dates named.

It would be a great convenience however to the Honorary Secretaries if intending Competitors would send in their entries with all necessary particulars as much before those dates as possible.

Valuable Cups and other prizes will be presented for all the events notified in this Programme.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

The G I P, B B and C I, North-Western, Southern Mahratta, and Madras Railway Companies have kindly consented to the following reduction in fares in favour of Competitors taking part in the Meeting:—

"Competitors will be allowed First, Second or Third Class (Mail Train Fares) Return Tickets on payment of Single Journey Fares."

Competitors desirous of availing themselves of this concession should apply to the Joint Honorary Secretaries without delay for a certificate for presentation at their starting station to the effect that they are bona fide Competitors and are travelling to take part in the Meeting.

The concession is granted subject to the usual condition that the Railway Companies shall not be held responsible for any loss, delay, accident, injury or damage that may occur to any person or luggage etc., while travelling under the concession.

N. B.—The above Programme is subject to any alteration the Stewards may think it necessary to mak.

E RIVERS SMITH.
C CORBETT,
Joint Secretaries.

Bombay Gymkhana, August, 1899.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain David Milne, cleared yesterday, for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE ss Ville de Havre, 1,895 tons, Captain V Courtalon, sailed yesterday, for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line s s Scotia, 1,833 tons, Captain Robert Garrick, cleared yesterday, for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oolobaria, 3,420 tons. Captain F Sheldrick, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 18th August, with a cargo of coal.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain W S Carron, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and duty paid salt.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain J Skinner, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Ahmed Abdoola, Mr Godoo Vassonjee and wife. Mr Ebrahim bin Ezara, Mr Toolsidas Govindjee, and 65 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

INDIA—WEST COAST.

South Konkan—Harnai—Light exhibited.—Information has been received from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkaari, dated 8th August 1899, that from 1st April 1899, a dioptric light of the 5th order has been exhibited from a white masonry tower on the promontory at Harnai.

Harnai light is an occulting red light, thus—light 8 seconds, eclipse 2 seconds, elevated 95 feet above the level of the sea and visible in clear whether from a distance of six miles between the bearings of S. S. E. 1-4 E. through E. and N., to N by W. 3-4 W. Approximate position—Latitude 17° 48 feet 30 inches N.; Longitude 73° 04 feet 40 inches E. This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—West Coast of India, Sheet IV, from Kundari to Boria Pagoda, No. 739; Gulf of Cutch to Viziadurg, No. 2733; Karachi to Vengurla, No. 826, and Arabian Sea, No. 1012. Also Admiralty List of Lights, Part VI, 1899, page 38; also West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, 4th Edition, 1898, page 185.

(2.) Jaygad—Alteration in character of outer Light.—Jeygad Light (fixed white) has been altered to occulting white from 15th April 1899, thus—light 20 seconds, eclipse 5 seconds; other particulars as stated in Admiralty Light List, Part VI. 1899, No. 246.

This Notice affects the following admiralty Charts:—India West Coast, sheet V; Boria Pagoda to Achra River. No. 739; Gulf of Cutch to Viziadurg, No. 2736; Karachi to Vengurla, No. 826 and Arabian Sea, No 1012. Also admiralty List of Lights, Part VI. 1899, No. 246; also West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, 4th Edition. 1898, page 181.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 30.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Clive		Beaumont	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Investigator		Heming	Do.		Do
Lawrence		Kendall	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Canning		Piffard	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Nancowry		Taylor			R I Marine
Mirzapore	2166	Coates			H C Joosub
Kohinur	1935	Corran			T M & Co
Maroa	4451	Adams			K N & Co.
Sutlej	2103	Weston			P & O S N Co
Tientsin	2555	Fox			P & O S N Co
Akbar	1441	Baldwin			H C Joosub
Elphinstone		Ford	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Sirdhana	2074	Smith			M M & Co
Oolobaria		Sheldrick			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	H Balckow	639	Bennett	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
B	Naderi	1163	Hansen	Aden	1-9	B & P S N Co
D	Clan Stuart	1355	Simpson			F M & Co
F	Pachumba	544	Skinner	P Gulf	31-8	M M & Co
G	Goa	1217	Gimblett	Zanzibar	2-9	M M & Co
H&J	H M S Magdala	745	H L Fleet R N			RI Navy
	Hulk Tenasserim	1660	do	do		do.
K	Chindwara	1502	Hirsh	E Africa	2-9	M M & Co
L	Satrunji	517	Ahmed			Sphrd & Co
M	Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Repairing		Sphrd & Co
N	Sultan	1781	Bohnsack	Zanzibar	1-9	F Hayer
O	Crescent	805	Hannah	Calcutta		H Cassum
P	Mazagon	3280	Cook	Shanghai	2-6	P & O Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Brahmani	524	Cassum			Sphrd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Candia	4195	Houghton	China	1-9	P and O S N Co
2	Scotia	1843	Garrick	Liverpool	31-8	W&A G &Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	12-9	F Baldovino
4	Bisagno	1509	Dante	Hongkong	9-9	F Baldovino
6	Clyde	2198	Denny	Aden	2-9	P & O Co
7	Mogul	2354	Bailey	Dunkirk		M M & Co
8	Kagoshima Maru	2710	Nunome	Japan	8-9	N Y Kaisha
9	Idar	2595	Miller	Marseilles	31 8	K N & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London	9-9	P & O S N Co
14	Kola	497	Robertson	Karachi	1-9	M M & Co
16	Courland	760	Sautor			H Cassum

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Rajpootana ..... 2030 tons gross ..... M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Oolobaria s	Sheldrick	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Yarra s	Bogliano	Marseilles.
30	Coromandel s	Vibert	Shanghai.
	Ville de Havre s	Courtalon	Havre.
	Kohinur s	Carron	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Scotia, Garrick, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Idar, Milne, for Marseilles.
" Pachumba, Skinner, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Bisagno, for China and Japan.
" Rajpootana, for Calcutta, &c.
" Crescent, for Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 30.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—13 bales skins and 15 bales hides, W & A Graham and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mogul s—160 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA

D Balduino s—500 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 803 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 200 cwt old iron, C Boggiano; 2,000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 cwt myraballams, 5,300 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers; 50 tins old iron, C M Parekh.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kagoshima Maru s—200 bales twist, Tang Tack and Co.

Candia s—200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 136 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 40 cwt Senna leaves, C M Bhesania; 300 bales twist, Carsetjee Bomanjee and Co; 3 cwt clove's, Abdoolabhai Allarakhia and Co; 8 cwt gendahorns 4 cwt ivory M M Essabhoy.

Bisagno s—1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co; 300 bales twist, Talati and Co; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 800 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 100 tons oldarin, D Parbhoodas; 109 raisins 16 cwt hingda, P F Talati; 200 bales twist, and 200 bales cotton King Woh.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kagoshima Maru s—76 bales twist, The Deshi Mills Co. Ld; 900 bales twist Tata and Co; 139 cwt sandalwood Juna Kuka.

Bisagno s—300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Mazagon s—136 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Kagoshima Maru s—100 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,000 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co; 250 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 300 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha; 150 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 400 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON, 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., LD. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

CHUBB'S
SAFES AND LOCK
MAKE SPECIAL SERVICE
IN THIS TIME
WHEN
People Flee from Bombay.
CHUBB'S SAFES
ARE MOST RELIABLE,
BEING
FIRE-PROOF
AND
THIEF-RESISTING.
APPLY TO
EDALJI PESTANJI,
Bombay Agent,
No. 37, PARSI BAZAAR, FORT.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
8 LEBERBERG.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, good service Baths, thermal and other, Electric Light, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices, Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter season.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....................Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 30.

CONSOLS dropped 3-8 per cent in London yesterday, to 105 7-16. French Rentes remained at 100 1-4, and Paris Exchange on London at 25·24 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan declined 1-2 per cent, to 113; and 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities 3-8 per cent, to £65 5-8. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was still at 1s 3 13-16d. Bar Silver was 1-16d. less in value, at 27 3-8 per oz.; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 59 3-4 cents per oz., while demand Exchange on London was 1-4 cent lower, at 4·86 1-2 dollars. Some £175,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,740,000 quarters, compared with 2,060,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 38 1-2s. per 416lbs., August-September shipment to Havre, sellers via the Canal, in a strong market; Linseed at 43s., August-September shipment, to Antwerp, buyers via the Canal, market strong.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats and Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 6,000 bales, including 100 bales Surats; and the Imports, 3,000 bales. Prices were unchanged all round. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, Ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 6 1-4 cents per lb.; Futures declined 7 points both for August and December, to 5·76 and 6·08 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 11,000 bales.

The local Cotton Market has been strong in tone to-day, with a small business passing. Exporters did not operate, but the mills bought 250 bales Akola at Rs. 172 1-2 per candy, 100 Broach, at Rs. 185, and 100 Kompta at Rs. 172. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 203 was quoted; "Fully Good" Bengal for January, Rs. 158; "Good" Bhownugger, for May, Rs. 175.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Prices have undergone no further change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,802	bales.
Wheat	13,366	cwts.
Linseed	3,257	"
Rapeseed	3,895	"
Poppyseed	894	"
Castorseed	3,972	"
Rice	4,307	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. For Dunkirk some business was done per s. s. Mogul, ready, at 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE was quieter in tone to-day at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Bank Paper was reported; but in Merchants' Bills there was nothing doing, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.	per Re.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs	1·70 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been an uncertain feeling in the market to-day with 97 7-8 quoted for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 97 3-4 for Account, and 93, nominal, for Threes.

SHARES are a very quiet market. Standard Mill are Rs. 15 lower, and Maneckjee Petit Rs. 30 higher.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 26-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	105 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 5-8
Bar Silver	27 3-8

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer, India arrived here from Colombo this morning.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

FEROZEPORE-BHATINDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th August, 1899, on 51·59 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,600	1,600	..	5,200
Or per mile of Railway	66	29	...	95
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	22,772	9,175	...	31,947
Total for 7 weeks..	26,372	10,775	..	37,147
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	..	...	...	–
Per mile of Ry. do.	...	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date do. ...	...	...	...	...

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 19th August, 1899, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	68,000	1,46,000	4,000	2,18,000
Or per mile of Railway	147	317	9	473
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	5,21,307	9,41,348	22,214	14,84,899
Total for 7 weeks ..	5,89,307	10,87,348	26,244	17,02,899
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	66,563	1,23,991	928	1,91,488
Per mile of Ry. do.	144	269	2	415
Total to corresponding date do.	5,39,033	10,53,285	27,787	16,20,105

Increase for the week..........Rs. 26,512
Ditto to date.......... " 82,794

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 19th August 1899, on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	10,200	100	13,300
Or per mile of Railway	21	72	1	91
For previous 6 weeks of half-year.	19,772	82,840	339	1,02,951
Total for 7 week	22,772	93,040	36	1,16,251
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,975	11,787	30	14,793
Per mile of Ry do.	21	84	...	105
Total to corresponding date do.	25,830	1,23,571	1,092	1,50,498

Decrease for the week..........Rs. 1,498
Ditto to date.......... " 34,242

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 19th August, 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	1,130	988	–	–	–	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	41,230	33,391	7,839	...	37,517	...
Goods	78,698	51,572	27,126	...	95,534	...
Other earnings	5,480	6,579	...	1,099	2,509	...
Total for week	1,25,408	91,542	33,866	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	8,04,323	6,67,763	...	...	1,36,560	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NEWMAN—August 28, at 48, Chowringhi, the wife of Henry Newman, of a daughter.

PIRES—August 27, at Madras, the wife of P A Pires, Civil Medical Department, of a daughter.

RAMSDEN—August 24, at Paintola, Dibrughar, Assam, Mrs George Ramsden, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1899.

No one who has valiantly read through the discussion on "the melancholy Budget" of 1899-1900 will be inclined to quarrel with Mr. Nugent's pronouncement that the speeches thereon were not cheerful. Happily they were not all, or mostly, confined within the four corners of the financial statement. Honourable members, on occasion when the disposal of the tax-payers' money is the chief theme, consider that the redress of grievances should, according to all constitutional traditions, precede any vote of public money to keep the Government in funds, and they claim, and exercise, the right to examine in detail each and every shortcoming that can in any way be brought home to the administration. As Mr. James expressed it, the Budget is made the occasion of discussing all sorts of subjects that have no bearing on the Budget, and the debate is practically *de omnibus rebus*. Mr. P. M. Mehta owned that, when he was dealing with certain topics, he kept his eye on the features of His Excellency the President so that he might have warning and leave off in time. Lord Sandhurst observed that, on his part, he kept his eyes on the printed rules laid down for the guidance of debate. We concede at once that His Excellency is right in giving the rules the widest interpretation, and abstaining from a literal enforcement that would incontinently bring the discussion to a premature close. The Budget debate affords the only opportunity of the year for holding the mirror up to Government, so that its members may form some idea of their shortcomings, and come to feel how much better everything would be ordered if an adverse vote could put them out of office, and allow their critics to take their places. Thus Mr. Mehta pointed out that, if the Local Government only knew how to stand up to the Government of India, the paltry contributions towards plague expenditure, vouchsafed by Sir James Westland, might have been indefinitely increased. We sincerely wish that such might, indeed, be the case. Mr. Nugent has no illusions on the point: he takes a more correct measure of the obduracy of the people at Simla, and is wise in his generation in expressing a boundless gratitude for the favours vouchsafed, while quietly observing that, if they had been withheld, the Presidency would have been submerged in the waters of bankruptcy. He even added that the generous donors often display a good deal of the spirit of the Marwaree. Mr. Mehta was doing a public service in drawing attention to the fact that the Provincial Contracts, as now framed, leave the local Governments no margin whatever for emergencies. In 1881, when Lord Ripon was Viceroy, the system laid down was more equitable. As the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal found out when the Financial Statement was before the Supreme Council in the present year, the Provincial Governments were then left their savings even in times of stress and calamity. That system has been succeeded by one of quite a different character, which leaves the local Governments no margin, and, if by careful husbanding they have a balance to the good, it is swept away to meet expenditure on a frontier war, or some other luxury, and nothing is left beyond the minimum balance. The result of that system is that, in consecutive years, this Presidency has closed the year with a balance of *nil*, and the administration of the Presidency is starved. The revenue in some districts suffers from the insufficiency of the machinery for its recovery. It is well that this aspect of the present system should be kept before the public.

It is no less satisfactory to find that Mr. Mehta recognises the possibility that the police force of Bombay may have to be strengthened if it be found insufficient to afford adequate protection to the public. He no longer holds that the police in this city spend their time in standing first on one leg and then on another. They are, as a matter of fact, overworked to a most undesirable extent, and since the outbreak of plague their toil has been greatly increased. It is to be hoped that the Government of India will enable the Bombay Government to make provision for an increase in the police of the City. We believe we are correct in saying that at present the police deem themselves fortunate when they have two nights a week off duty. An undermanned and overworked protective force is particularly undesirable at a time when, owing to large numbers of houses being vacated because of the plague, burglars are active, and house-breaking a highly lucrative profession. Mr. Mehta's criticism of the Mofussil police was fairly met by Mr. James, who pointed out that, even if every village had two extra policemen, a dozen dacoits armed with lathis, entering the village, could work their will, for the inhabitants would shut themselves up in their houses and offer no resistance. Dacoity has, nevertheless, been very severely repressed of late, the worst gangs being broken up and their leaders either killed or sent to the Andamans. In this connection it is somewhat startling to hear a distinguished Member of Council own that he would himself gladly lead a dacoity against Mr. Nugent, to obtain larger grants for certain departments, only that, being behind the scenes, he knows the Revenue Member's bags to be empty. But, as Mr. Nugent manifested no alarm, we need not insist on the demoralising character of such a suggestion. Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, who, it is fair to acknowledge, led the way in drastic criticism of the Provincial Contracts—which he truly described as a hand-to-mouth system which takes no account of possible disasters—was not on such safe ground when he charged the local Government with being behind all others in its expenditure on education. The Government of India, as Mr. Nugent showed, is horrified at the wild expenditure of this Government on education, which exceeds that incurred under that head by any other in India. Sir James Westland accused us of having embarrassed our finances by spending too much on education, which in the view of the Supreme Government is a luxury, that should be dispensed with when additional police, or additional Collectors, or necessary public works, have to be provided. Instead of cutting down the expenditure by Rs 21,600, as was contemplated when a deficit appeared inevitable, the Government increased the educational grant by nearly a lakh and-a-half when the windfall from the Government of India came to hand. That, as the Revenue Member observed, could hardly be called retrenchment.

In the midst of so much candid criticism, the cordial testimony borne by Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram to the high qualities of head and heart shown by so many district officers, in combatting plague and famine, struck a welcome note. He especially singled out for praise the name of Mr. Weir, the Collector of Surat, who has signalised himself there, as formerly in Sholapur, by the energy with which he seeks to relieve the sufferings of a stricken people, and the marked sympathy by which he won their confidence. With a view to the possible approach of famine Mr. Vijbhucandas urged on the Government the necessity of making suitable provision for the relief of the hill tribes, and of assisting the people in the districts by advances for the sinking of wells. Mr. Chhatre, who deprecated the attempt to economise by cutting down the subordinate establishments of the Mofussil Courts, dwelt on the necessity of enlarging the area of building space around towns and villages in view of the plague. He even suggested that many of the towns and villages will have to be permanently abandoned, and new ones built on other sites, as the plague germs linger for years when they have once made good their entry. Admitting that inoculation has a prophylactic value, he argued that it is impracticable to inoculate half the Presidency, and laid emphasis on the necessity of isolating towns and villages and the provision of more health camps. The Governor, in closing the proceedings, taxed the honourable member with holding different opinions about inoculation. Having praised the efforts of the authorities to combat plague and made a speech in their favour, he subsequently stated that the leaders of the Native community were not bound to encourage inoculation, as the masses were too ignorant to understand it, and it would be better to let them die till they changed their minds. Mr. Chhatre denied that he had said that: what he said was that it is useless to argue with people who are so ignorant that they will never receive your arguments, and that the only thing to do is to leave them to themselves. We confess to some difficulty in discerning the difference between the first and the second version of the words used. Lord Sandhurst utilised the incident to call upon all concerned to strike the word "Never" out of their vocabulary, and to try, and go on trying, to argue and persuade as to the efficacy of measures that can save human life. In that way something will be done to assist the people in their distress, instead of indulging in idle criticism on officers making praiseworthy efforts to save the people alive. It is to be hoped that these words of practical wisdom will be laid to heart in the interests of the public weal. We have quite enough of destructive criticism in India at all times, and even more than enough in these recent years since plague came upon us like a thief in the night. It would be well to turn over a new leaf, and replace foolish carping for earnest effort to combat the common enemy.

IT is not yet possible to state, even approximately, the number of persons rendered destitute by the absence of rain: so much has been done in the way of relief by private persons or societies, and so little by Government. Organised relief work has not yet been offered by the authorities, everything being in the preparatory stage. But close on forty thousand people are already in receipt of Government famine relief, the bulk of them being in Rajputana and the remainder in the Central Provinces. A telegram from Simla says the outlook has improved on the week; but it is difficult to discover what constitutes the improvement. In the Madras presidency a moderate amount of rain fell in South Canara and parts of the Circars, but only light and scattered showers fell elsewhere. In the latter districts cultivation is much retarded and standing crops are fading. Pasturage is generally scanty and prices show an upward tendency. In the Khondmals division of Bengal the deficiency of rainfall now causes serious anxiety, and in Bihar all chance of a fair autumn harvest has disappeared. On the other hand excessive rain did damage to crops in Bihar, and North and East Bengal. The North-West Provinces report shows that in Muttra the maize crop has been lost; the prospects of early autumn crops are gloomy in other districts. But generally prospects have greatly improved. Crops in the Punjab have suffered for want of sufficient rain, and now more is urgently needed. In certain districts rain has fallen and benefited the standing crops, but in other localities they are still thirsting. Fodder is scarce and cattle in Sialkot are being fed on sugar-cane. In the Central Provinces, the autumn crops, other than rice, are now generally in fair to good condition; but they must deteriorate unless good rain is received. Early and heavy rain would save the situation in Chanda, Bhandara, and Bhalaghat, where rice has been largely transplanted. Otherwise village relief will soon be required. In Burma prospects are good; so also are they in Assam, though in that country they are crying out for some of the sunshine which we, in Bombay, could very well spare just now. Want of rain is keenly felt in Hyderabad and in Central India: though rain has been received, very much more is wanted.

THE construction of the Great Siberian Railway is expected to open up large and valuable tracts of country which has hitherto been inaccessible to commerce. In the current number of the *Contemporary Review* appears an article on this subject, its object being to enable the general characteristics of Siberia and the importance of the railway to be better understood. To this end information concerning the three great zones which mainly make up the country is given. The first zone is the Tundra, the vast region which stretches through the northern sub-arctic latitudes. This desolate belt is not less than 5,000 square miles in extent. In breadth it varies from 200 to 500 miles. In winter the Tundra is, of course, one vast frozen sheet. In the brief summer it is swampy, steaming, and swarming with mosquitoes. Treeless and sterile, the Tundra is the home of strange, uncouth tribes, but it is a valuable training ground for hardy hunters. To the minds of most people the Tundra is Siberia, but in a few years the Siberian Railway will have completely dissipated that fallacy. Much more valuable is the far wider zone called the Taiga, the most wonderful belt of forest on the surface of the earth, covering myriads of square miles in the north and centre of the land, covered by birch, spruce, larch, pine, and oak plantations. The traveller wonders where these forests begin and where they have an end. He finds that they thicken and broaden and deepen as they sweep in their majestic gloom across the Urals, and make up for thousands of miles the grand Siberian arboreal belt. In this Taiga the Tsar possesses wealth beyond all computation, and the railway will put it actually at his disposal. The third zone, the most valuable of all, is that which mainly constitutes Southern Siberia. It is the region of the steppes, that endless natural garden which again makes Siberia an incomparable land. Sheeted with flowers, variegated by woodlands, it holds in its lap ranges of mountains, all running with fairly uniform trend from north to south, while in its heart lies the romantic and mysterious Baikal, the deepest of lakes. Through the spur of the Taiga, running irregularly through the lovely steppes, passes the new railroad, which thus taps the chief resources of the land. It will open up the forests, the arable country, the cattle-breeding districts, and, above all, the mineral deposits. Here will be a fine opportunity for the capitalists of the world. This gigantic undertaking is divided into seven sections, the work on each proceeding simultaneously. The total length of line will be 4,714 miles, exceeding by more than a thousand miles the length of the American line from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The chief troubles at present are encountered in the Amur section, where labour and the necessaries of life are most difficult to procure.

AN experiment, which will be watched with a considerable amount of interest, is that of the Akalkot Agricultural Syndicate, formed to combat the blighting influence of the Marwari upon the industry of the agricultural population. The work of the syndicate consists in buying and supplying seed, agricultural implements, plough-cattle, and otherwise assisting those cultivators of the soil at Akalkot who, on careful inquiry, may be found to be in want of help. The ryot, who has been unfortunate enough to get into the clutches of the native Shylock, finds that, by a system of "bearing" on the part of the bunnia, he is obliged to dispose of a far greater proportion of his grain in payment for advances than would be otherwise necessary. In this manner the best part of the harvest finds its way into the granaries of the bunnias, who can by combination regulate prices until the next season. The net result is that the cultivator raises his crop for the benefit of the bunnia, from whom he has to repurchase it, in the shape of food, either in labour or money at the usurer's own price. To counteract this iniquity the Akalkot Syndicate propose to advance loans, not exceeding Rs. 50, to any single agriculturist, who is found on inquiry to be poor, to assist him in his industry. The loans may be advanced free of interest, or at a rate not exceeding 9 per cent. per annum, and will be made repayable after a fixed period, either wholly, or by instalments, as the syndicate may consider advisable. Many of the smaller cultivators in Akalkot have already been relieved, and it is to be hoped that the experiment, which seems to be a sincere attempt to cope with a very real evil, will meet with appreciation and success.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, yesterday, it was resolved to forward letters from Government in connection with Police charges to the committee of the Corporation already appointed to report on the subject.

THE Commandant of the Colaba Depot will have a Camp, of unserviceable tents, pitched at the spot at Colaba where it was pitched last year, for the accommodation of any women and children, (approximately 20 families), landed from troopships or transports, this season, who may be suffering from infectious diseases. The Commandant will indent on the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Bombay Arsenal, for such number of unserviceable tents as may be required for the Camps; he will also requisition the Executive Engineer Military Works and Commissariat Department for the necessary furniture. The Camp should be pitched and ready for occupation by the 20th September next.

GOVERNMENT'S review of the annual report on vaccination in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1898-99 is given in the following resolution:—The circumstances of the year 1898 were quite exceptional as the low birth rate of 1897 considerably reduced the number of children available for vaccination, while the necessity for employing all the available staff of the department on plague work naturally largely decreased the amount of vaccination work accomplished. Any comparison therefore between the results attained during the year of report and those of normal years would be of little value. His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs in the hope expressed by the Sanitary Commissioner that the cessation of famine and its after effects may be accompanied by the disappearance of plague and followed by renewed activity on the part of the Vaccination Department, whose efforts for the mitigation of a terrible scourge, the people generally have undoubtedly begun to appreciate.

THE Nizam's Government has for some time had under consideration the question of repairing the Benoor anicut across the Tungabhadra River in the Lingsugur District and the excavation of a channel therefrom to irrigate lands in the Gangavati and Sindanoor Taluqs of the Lingsugur District, the combined projects being estimated to cost about Rs. 8,14,000. The Nizam's Government was informed that the proposed project was considered likely to involve serious interference with vested British interests under the river in question, and that it should not be undertaken without the knowledge and consent of the Government of Madras. That Government claims the right to interfere in cases in which the interests of existing irrigation under it are concerned and in doing so has now observed that the project is not merely a repair of an existing work but an extension of the same, and as it is probable that its own existing irrigation may be damaged by their extension, the work should not be carried out without the previous consent of the Governor in Council.

MR. R. A. GAMBLE, Accountant-General in the Punjab, is going before long on nineteen months' furlough.

THE batch of mules purchased in Italy this season by the Army Remount Department are expected to arrive in October.

MAULVI GAFUR KHAN, British Agent at Kabul, who is returning to India, has had a farewell interview with the Amir, and found His Highness in excellent health.

THE Revd. J. O'F. WILCOCKS, Chaplain of Kamptee, has been granted a gold medal from the Government of India in the Military Department on attaining the 1st Division in the Degree of Honour Examination in Persian.

WITH the sanction of the Secretary of State the Government of India in the Military Department have adopted a scheme for the reorganisation of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department. The existing grade of Sub-Hospital Assistant will be abolished, the grade of Senior Hospital Assistant being divided into two classes, while Hospital Assistants of all grades will in future have a definite military status, the want of which has caused much heart-burning, particularly as affecting the recognition of their services in the field.

THE military authorities have adopted a revised form of commission for officers of the Indian Medical Service appointed as medical officers to Volunteer corps in India, and the form of commission hitherto employed will be used only in case of civilian medical practitioners.

ON the night of the 25th August a party of 25 men from Datta Khel with 28 bullocks started to cut wood on Naghra Hill in the unprotected area about 13 miles north of Miranshah camp. At sunrise a lashkar of about 80 Turis, Afghan subjects, raided them, carrying off the bullocks and 19 men. The raiding party were armed with guns.

IN one of the cases by the Bank of Madras against Oleganathan Chetty, for Rs. 10,240 due on several promissory notes, Mr. Cooke, the Acting District Judge, Colombo, has allowed an order to be issued directing the Principal Medical Officer to bring into Court a sum of money seized in his hands, and due to the defendant in this case for provisions supplied to the Lunatic Asylum.

IN connection with the recent outbreak of glanders at the Hapur Remount Depot a thorough investigation has been carried out by the Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department, who has submitted proposals for additional precautions, including the thorough cleansing of the stables and the ploughing up of the paddocks occupied by the infected stock to prevent the spread of the disease.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"A report is current in Trevandrum to the effect that a European officer will be appointed Chief Secretary to the local Government in the room of Mr. P. Thanu Pillay, who will revert to his place as Dewan Peishcar of a Division or be provided for as Excise Commissioner. Various reasons are alleged for this departure in the State administration, but none of them, as far as can be ascertained, is conclusive. Considering, however, that the Chief Secretary, under existing circumstances, exercise a large amount of patronage, and in view of the strong, but still latent, antagonism between rival races and classes, struggling for official preferment, it would be a step in the right direction were the change given effect to. Rumour considers either—I name them in the order of preference given to them—Mr. T. F. Bourdilon or Mr. Harold Ferguson is to be the coming man. Both these officers have a long and intimate experience of Travancore affairs and ought to do credit to the appointment."

THE Sunday School of the Methodist Church at Crawfordsville, Indiana, has passed final judgment on Rudyard Kipling, casting out all his books from its library. The school recently replenished its library through a Methodist firm of publishers in Cincinnati. The publishers when sending the order threw in several volumes as a present, among them being Kipling's story of "The Drums of the Fore and Aft." After a while this tale found its way to the family of a strict member of the Church, who declared that the book was "fairly reeking of profanity and the most outrageous slang." He then took the book before a meeting of the Church trustees and read numerous quotations from it. The trustees expressed themselves as "amazed that such literature should have invaded the Church," and unanimously voted to throw out all the author's works that were in the library.

THE British Chamber of Commerce in Paris has just published some interesting statistics showing the course of Anglo-French trade during the twenty-five years 1872 to 1897. Unfortunately these statistics are all in favour of France and against England. It appears that this country is the best customer of the Republic, taking no less than one-third of her total exports. On the other hand, the imports into France from England represent only one-eighth of the total, and while in 1872 the percentage of imports from England to the total of French imports was 18·6, in 1897 it was only 12·2, and nearly 200,000,000 frs. less in value. The reason for this state of affairs is attributed in a great measure to the higher duties. These have been enormously increased in almost every case, and in many cases trebled. The only article upon which no increase has been made is that of "pearls," the duty on which has remained stationary at 17 frs. the gramme.

JOHN CHIPPERFIELD, the original of "'Lamps' of Mugby Junction," in "All the Year Round," has just died in his eighty-fourth year. He was born at Dartford in 1816, and became a baker, but, says the "Daily Telegraph," it was a calling in which he made bread for others rather than for himself, and in 1854 he became "lampman" at Tilbury terminus. He subsequently rose to the dignity of a "lamp inspectorship." During the forty-five years of his railway career he lived in the same cottage at Tilbury. Charles Dickens, who was a frequent traveller on the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway, made the acquaintance of the deceased, and spent many an hour in the lamp-room at Tilbury, listening to the wit and wisdom, the anecdotes and arguments of Chipperfield. The result was the sketch of "'Lamps' of Mugby Junction." Another visitor was General Gordon, who was an admirer of his principles, devotion to duty, and conversational gifts. The gallant General gave Chipperfield his portrait which always occupied the place of honour on his parlour wall. The funeral of the old lampman was attended by many hundreds of friends and acquaintances.

THE Spanish Supreme Court of Military and Naval Appeals has acquitted Generals Toral and Pareja, who commanded at Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo respectively, on the ground that General Toral only surrendered when it was impossible to do otherwise, and further, that he acted under the authorisation of his superior officer, Marshal Blanco, who himself acted under the instructions of the War Minister and the Madrid Government of the day. The Court further ruled that General Pareja also acted under superior orders, as all the outlying garrisons in the district were included in the capitulation of Santiago. Both the Public Prosecutor and generals who acted as counsel for the defence, as well as the Supreme Court in its finding, severely censured the conduct of those in high command in the colony, and even more so in Spain, especially the statesmen and Governments that were chiefly responsible for the lack of means and resources at the disposal of the Spanish land and sea forces in the colonies. The decision of the Court was fully expected in military and naval circles, but has not been so well received by the Press and the public, who wanted a clearer exposure of the responsibilities. The Court only gave its finding by the majority of one vote.

THE report of the Commission of Antiquities and Fine Arts respecting the discoveries made in Tunis during the past few months, which has just been published, is of considerable interest. The principal find was made at Carthage, where three colossal Græco-Roman statues were unearthed. One, says the Tunis correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, represents Isis veiled and wearing a diadem ornamented with the upturned crescent, the characteristic emblem of Carthage; the others, somewhat smaller, are of two women, doubtless priestesses, with head-dresses as worn during the first century. In another part of Carthage a magnificent statue of Bacchus, giving drink to his panther, was found. At El Alia research has led to the discovery in a Roman villa of a large pavilion with two square turrets joined by a gallery opening to the sea in front by a series of small rooms, which are paved with mosaics. The more important of these mosaics, those of the turrets, represent one a Nile landscape, the other a local landscape showing fishermen drawing a net full of fish from sea. Excavations at Dougga have resulted in the finding of an admirable though colossal head of Lucius Verus in white marble. A Christian basilica, built on the ruins of a temple of Saturn, has been found at Thala, and at Teboursouk a triumphal arch let in a Byzantine citadel, of which nothing hitherto has been known, has been brought to light. In addition to these, numerous discoveries of sculptures in bronze and marble, among them a superb sarcophagus with bas-reliefs showing the three Muses, have been made. Certain researches having for their object the discovery of an alleged treasure at Sidi-bel-Hassen have resulted in loss of 15,000 frs—the expenses of excavation.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE COMING WAR.

MR. SCHREINER REPELS THE CHARGE OF DISLOYALTY.

ATTITUDE OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

LONDON, AUG. 29.

The statement that part of the Capetown garrison was to proceed to Mafeking immediately is premature.

At to-day's sitting of the Capetown House of Assembly, the Hon. William Schreiner, Colonial Secretary, was attacked for allowing quantities of arms and munitions destined for Bloemfontein to pass over the Cape Railways.

Mr. Schreiner strongly repudiated the charge of disloyalty which had been levelled at him, and affirmed that it was impossible for him to act otherwise than he did.

He then read a spontaneous telegram, received from the President of the Orange Free State, denying the malicious reports which had been current that the Orange Free State thought of taking up arms against the British Government. They would only do so in self-defence or to enforce Treaty obligations.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

LONDON, AUG. 30.

The situation in regard to the Transvaal remains unchanged, and the Colonial Office has taken most stringent measures to prevent any information on the subject from transpiring.

GERMAN OPINION OF THE BOER DEMANDS.

GOING TO BERLIN FOR NEWS.

BERLIN, AUG. 29.

The *Cologne Gazette* in a inspired article has confirmed the news that the Transvaal in its last communication to London had asked for the abrogation of British suzerainty as a compensation for further concessions.

The article adds that, in the event of war over such a demand, the Transvaal will be isolated and nobody will move a finger to prevent the ruin of the Republic.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

TO BE ALL BRITISH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, AUG. 30.

The regiments to comprise the Indian contingent for service in the Transvaal have all been named, but instructions from Home, which have not yet arrived, are awaited for mobilisation, and nothing will be given out officially regarding the force until then. It may be stated, however, that this force will be entirely British, and the British regiments already mentioned are pretty certain to be included, with a contingent of artillery, mountain and field battery.

[Four of the required transports were bespoken yesterday in Bombay. Of these, we hear, two are British India, one P. & O., and one Asiatic Steamship Co.'s liners.]

STEAMERS FOR TRANSVAAL.

RANGOON, AUG. 30.

The British India Company's Agents have been warned to keep the steamers Palitana and Purnea, now in Rangoon, in readiness for transport service.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A DISPUTED POINT AT HANKOW.

COSSACKS AND BLUEJACKETS.

LONDON, AUG. 30.

Great Britain and Russia have agreed to refer to arbitration the Russian objection to the validity of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's title to certain land within the Russian concession at Hankow.

A party of Cossacks recently demolished the fence around the land in question, whereupon H. M. S. Woodlark landed some bluejackets to protect the place while the fence was being re-erected.

THE QUETTA BREWERY ATTACK.

THE GHAZIS ESCAPE.

ANOTHER GROUP ON THE PROWL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 30.

The culprits in the Quetta Brewery case have escaped over the border into the Shorawak country, Afghanistan.

It is reported that another party of the same tribe, thirteen strong, left Sarlat, Afghanistan, about the same time to make an attack elsewhere in British territory, but has not once been heard of.

MORE FRONTIER RAIDS.

A PICKET IN TOCHI FIRED UPON.

The water-picket of the 2nd Sikhs, at Khulbai Post, Tochi Valley, was fired upon, within 250 yards of the post, by about 20 raiders on Monday last, one sepoy being killed and his rifle carried off. The raiders, who are believed to be Gumatti outlaws, were followed up and shots exchanged, but they made good their escape without loss.

VICEREGAL TRIP INTO THE SIMLA HILLS.

The forthcoming Viceregal trip into the hills just beyond Simla will be a short one. The party, which comprises Lord and Lady Curzon, the two Misses Leiter, Colonel Fenn, and three A.-D.-C's, are expected back at Viceregal Lodge on the 25th of September.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DELAY IN PASSING CURRENCY BILL.

The text of the proclamation declaring the Indian Mint a branch of the Royal Mint has not arrived up to this afternoon, and the official list of business to-day issued for next Friday's Council Meeting, accordingly, only comprises the passing of the Presidency Banks and Central Provinces Tenancy Bills. The Currency Bill, however, will probably also be introduced if the proclamation arrives before the meeting.

CROP PROSPECTS.

HOPES FOR RAJPUTANA AND S. PUNJAB DISAPPOINTED.

The hopes entertained of rain in the famine-threatened area of Rajputana have once more been disappointed, as the depression, yesterday reported to be moving in that direction, has broken up without reaching it. It has given enough rain to greatly mitigate the situation in the Central Provinces, Central India, and the North-West Provinces; but the outlook is more gloomy than ever in Rajputana and the Southern Punjab.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major General Burnett, Commanding Poona District, is expected in Simla on short leave.

Lieut. Fitzgerald, 18th Bengal Lancers, is posted for plague duty, Bombay.

THE PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, AUG. 30.

There were 182 cases and 118 deaths recorded in the city to-day, the total mortality being 141; in Sukerwar 23 cases, 19 deaths; in Raviwar 10 cases, 6 deaths; in Sadasiv 18 cases, 9 deaths; in Narayen 11 cases, 5 deaths; in Nana 11 cases, 6 deaths; in Kasbe 26 cases, 16 deaths; in Somwar 10 cases, 11 deaths; in Raste and Nihal 9 cases each; in the Cantonment 15 cases, 6 deaths; in the suburban area 11 cases, 4 deaths; in the district 97 cases, 62 deaths; in Kirkee 7 cases, 4 deaths; in Ghorpadi 9 cases; in Kadus 12 cases, 12 deaths.

CRICKET.

POONA vs. KATHIAWAR.

POONA, AUG. 30.

A cricket match, Poona *vs.* Kathiawar, commenced to-day on the Poona Gymkhana ground, and a good number of spectators assembled to witness the game. Poona won the toss and went in. They made 163 runs in the first innings, and Kathiawar, with the loss of nine wickets, made 126. The match will be completed to-morrow. The following are the scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1ST INNINGS.

Mr Deas, c Hemo, b Bapasola	38
Mr Bowen, c and b Hemo	27
Mr Brogan, b Bapasola	8
Capt Usborne, b Hemo	11
Major Beresford, b Bapasola	11
Mr Duncan, run out	0
Mr Markham, c Shivshanker, b Oghad	35
Mr Bain, b Hemo	5
Mr Young, b Shivlal	12
Mr Mathew, b Oghad	3
Mr Gledstone, not out	2
Extras	10
Total	162

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Shivshanker	18	31	6	1
Oghad	10 3	20	2	2
Hemo	18	47	1	3
Bapasola	11	33	4	3
Shivlal	5	13	1	0

KATHIAWAR.

1ST INNINGS.

Mr Kincaid, l b w, b Deas	15
Mr Modak, b Bowen	46
Mr Milward, c Usborne, b Bowen	0
Mr Nagkhavad, b Deas	21
Mr Oghad, b Bowen	10
Mr Templer, b Bowen	7
Mr Hemo, not out	12
Mr Shivlal, c Mathew, b Deas	4
Mr Sampson, b Deas	0
Mr Shivsanker, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	126

THE RANGOON OUTRAGE.

DAMAGING EVIDENCE.

RANGOON, AUG. 30.

AT to-day's sitting it was arranged that the Jury need not attend on Friday, which would be devoted to arguments as to the admissibility of certain statements made by the accused soldiers, first, to their regimental officers, and secondly to the Military Court of Enquiry.

Maung Shwe, mine clerk, deposed to being told by Mah Doung of the occurrence in regard to a woman being dragged away by soldiers. He and his companions, about fifteen, ran up the slope. On the top of the hill they saw a soldier with a "dah." Three soldiers came out of a hollow and threw stones at witness and those with him. When the higher ground became covered with soldiers, witness and the others ran away. Later on the police came on the scene. The police and the Burmans were then stoned by the soldiers. Eventually when a Corporal arrived, the soldiers dispersed, and Horricks was arrested. Mah Goon, the victim, had to be assisted to a gharry.

Mr. V. T. A. Abraham, a clerk in the Burma Secretariat, said he was going to meet the tram-cars at the Pagoda when he met a number of Burmans running away, apparently scared. They told him that a woman had been taken away by some soldiers. He went up the hill, overlooking a nulla, and saw two soldiers with a woman. One was holding her down, while the others were looking on. One soldier had a rusty "dah." He could not recognize any of the soldiers. Some had coats, some had not; some were in white, some in khaki. No stones were thrown while he was there, but he saw loose bricks on the road. He heard that the police had been sent for, and went towards the tramway, a few hundred yards off. There he saw a soldier whom he identified as Private Sullivan. He saw Horricks being arrested.

Corp. William Nurse, "C." Company, deposed that all the prisoners belonged to his company. On the day in question he was late for dinner. While taking dinner his attention was drawn to a number of men over a nullah: some were with coats on, some without. He shouted to them to go back to barracks. He repeated the order and the man dispersed. He went to the crest of the hill till he could see into a nullah. Before he got below the crest, Horricks was arrested. He saw a woman who did not move. She did not appear dazed; and did not speak or cry. He formed the impression that a large number of men, from twenty to forty, had been concerned in the affair. He was ordered to make enquiries. He recognised Private Goff as having been on the scene and got the names of others:—Sullivan, now witness for the prosecution, Thorpe, present accused, and also the names of all the other accused except Martin. All these men had been summoned to give evidence for the defence of Horricks, but were not called. He never saw women soliciting men in the barracks. He heard from two privates, shortly before Horricks's trial, that a woman had danced in the barracks on the day in question. He admitted making a mistake in swearing to the Cantonment Magistrate, on April 28, that he made no enquiries in the case.

Twenty-three witnesses have now been examined, and twenty-one more remain.

TRIAL ADJOURNED TO TUESDAY.

Saturday and Monday will be devoted to other cases and the hearing of the charge against Thorpe will be resumed on Tuesday.

THE GRAIN FRAUDS CASE.

SECUNDERABAD, AUG. 30.

Mr. Forbes, pleader for the accused in the grain frauds case, intimated that he has filed an appeal against the order of the District Magistrate with regard to the re-arrest of the accused, and asked for adjournment pending the decision of the Judicial Commissioner of the Berars.

The Magistrate adjourned the case to the 11th September.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

GYMKHANA *VS.* NORFOLK REGIMENT.

A MATCH between these teams took place last evening on the Oval, and ended in a win for the Norfolks by a goal to nil. In the first half the game was even and almost tame. Crossing over, however, the Norfolks attacked with vigour, and, after a brisk bombardment, the Gymkhana defence was beaten and Roberts scored for the military. The soldiers renewed the attack, but an easy chance of scoring was badly managed. Towards the close the Gymkhana played up well, but two good openings were lost, the first shot going over the bar, and the second going wide.

IN a letter to Lieutenant-Colonel B. Scott, C. I. E., R. E., Master of the Calcutta Mint, the Government of India in the Military Department notice with satisfaction the promptitude with which the Mint has supplied the very large number of war decorations required by the Military Department for issue in connection with the various operations on the North-West Frontier during 1897-98. The issue of these decorations is now nearly completed, and the way in which the demands have been complied with reflects great credit on the Mint.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

CAPTURE OF FRENCH FISHING POACHERS

PARIS, AUG. 11.

THE ease and self-possession of Captain Dreyfus throughout his long examination have been universally commented upon. He gave the impression of a man who had nothing to conceal and who had his wits about him. The President of the Court-martial hardly ever looked him in the face. Two of the other Judges every now and then took notes, but they alone seemed to follow with unremitting attention the deeply interesting explanations which, for the moment at least, appeared to be the refutations of the prisoner. The attitude of Colonel Jouaust was definitely one of hostility, and his tone was often sarcastic and gruff. The manner of the Government commissary seemed rather one of ingrained conviction that in pushing the prosecution he was doing a public service, whereas that of Colonel Jouaust was the manner of one who, finding himself forced to fulfil a task to which he was unaccustomed, sought to accomplish it in a military, laconic, and business-like manner, and as quickly as possible for the honour of the army. His immense sweeping white moustache gives him an air of fierceness which recalls that of the King of Italy. But his severity, after all, was not much greater than that of a professor who seeks, in an oral examination, to push the pupil hard. The only time when he created a sensation was when he adopted one of the accusations of M. de Beaurepaire, that of the alleged visit of Captain Dreyfus to the German manœuvres. He thus announced by implication that one at least on the ex-magistrate's list of charges was to have some one to defend it. We are, then, to hear the famous groom who challenged Dreyfus in the Bois de Boulogne. During the *entr'actes* of this drama, while the witnesses and journalists promenaded in the playground of the Lycee, this fact constituted the chief topic of conversation after the question of Dreyfus's bearing had been exhausted. The Colonel's initiative was generally approved. It was felt that no point should be left untouched here at Rennes. Let the accused be confronted with all possible witnesses. And the universal impression, an impression in nowise obliterated by the knowledge that the secret *dossier*—which is no longer secret—was to be examined behind closed doors, was that the sunniness and simplicity of all the surroundings and atmosphere of this day's proceedings in the academic hall were to be symbolic, that we were really at last to have complete light thrown on this so long obscured affair.

M. de Mahy, Vice-President of the Chamber, admits the truth of a paragraph in the "Patrie" about himself and General Mercier. That paper said that the General, after he received the Rennes subpœna, went to M. de Mahy and explained the conflict that went on in his mind between his sense of patriotic duty and his wish to observe the rule of professional secrecy. The Vice-President of the Chamber, who is Clerical, though Republican, said to him: "General, on my soul and conscience, the reasons you give me should not hold you back. Say everything." General Mercier answered: "I have such complete reliance on your judgment that I shall hold back nothing. If I am not shot on the way to Rennes, the Dreyfus case will soon be over." Colonel du Paty de Clam has undergone a severe crisis, and his illness has so weakened him that he is hardly able to stand unsupported. It is hardly probable that he can go to Rennes. The "Figaro" has an excellent cartoon, "La Fin du Drame." Marianne is pushing Captain Dreyfus on the stage for the drop-curtain scene. His new uniform seems to hang on a peg and to be unrelated to the wearer. He is as Virgil was when Dante met him in the other world, and asked, was he a shadow or a living man. "Not a man," replies the Latin poet, "but I was a man." The "Temps" learns that, although weak and tired, Captain Dreyfus followed with sustained attention all the secret papers. The prisoner was allowed to examine the "Canaille de D" paper, and the paper which spoke of "that animal Dreyfus" being too exacting.

The Court did not reassemble until seven o'clock on this (Friday) morning and the arrangements made to prevent sightseers gathering outside the Lycee when Captain Dreyfus was taken from the prison were not enforced until after six. M. Paleologue and his assistant, Comte du Halgouet, reached the Lycee at half-past six, and walked up and down the Avenue de la Gare until the gates were opened. As on the previous days of the trial, gendarmes, mounted and on foot, kept the avenue quite clear of spectators. Then the troops were drawn up, forming the double line between which the accused passes twice a day on his way to and from the Lycee. Beyond the cordons, both towards the river and the Rue St. Helier, the crowd of would-be spectators was denser than ever this morning. Disappointment again awaited the onlookers, who, however, were very patient. When Captain Dreyfus at length appeared people stood on tip-toe and craned their necks in the vain attempt to get a good look at him, but, at best, they only caught a glimpse of his uniform and that of the Captain of gendarmery in whose charge he is. Yet there was a general cry of "There he is!" as the prisoner crossed over to the Lycee. The owner of a piece of waste ground opposite the Lycee and the military prison has had a kind of platform erected behind the hoarding which encloses it. He proposes to make a small charge for admittance to this platform at the times when the prisoner passes. No one was there this morning, but the owner intended to let places for the purpose of witnessing Captain Dreyfus's return later in the day. As it happened, however, M. Paleologue's evidence was concluded at twenty minutes to nine, and the court then adjourned until to-morrow morning, when the proceedings in open court will be resumed at half-past six. Captain Dreyfus returned to the military prison at ten minutes to nine, but, as it was not expected that to-day's sitting would be over nearly so soon, hardly anyone was in the vicinity. It was not even thought necessary to clear the Avenue de la Gare, as is usually done when he leaves the court.

It will be universally regretted in England that the measures taken on Tuesday night, in the strict performance of his duty by the officer in command of the British gunboat Leda, have resulted in the death of a young French sailor. The facts, however, which were proved on Wednesday at the inquiries held before the coroner and the magistrates at Folkestone, show clearly that this lamentable accident was entirely due to the reckless and obstinate folly of the master and crew of the French poaching smack, which was found by the Leda illegally fishing within the three-mile limit close to Dungeness. It is hoped that it will be recognized in France, not only that Lieutenant Maud had no other course open to him in the circumstances of the case, but that he displayed the greatest patience and forbearance before giving orders involving, no doubt, some risk to human life, though intended as far as possible to minimize it. Public sympathy will be given as freely in England as in France to the unfortunate young man who was sacrificed to the passion of his skipper for a daring and adventurous defiance of the law. At the same time, it must be clearly understood that the stringent measures adopted on the south coast have been forced upon the authorities by the increasing audacity of French poaching fishermen, and by the serious injury their lawless practices have inflicted both on their British rivals and on the fisheries themselves. The offenders are perfectly well aware that they have no right to fish off the British coast within the three-mile limit, and, in fact, the master of the captured smack pleaded guilty on this point at the police-court on Wednesday in the presence of the French Consul. But they have long enjoyed a large measure of impunity, and have laughed at the light penalties—far lighter than those exacted in France—that are imposed upon them in the rare cases in which captures have been effected. The complaints of the British fishermen have been loud, and of late, especially, it is said that the nuisance has become more intolerable than ever during the absence of some of the gunboats at the naval manœuvres.

The strong footing which Germany has gained of recent years from a commercial point of view in Turkey and Asia Minor has for some time caused no little uneasiness in the minds of Russian statesmen. This growth of German influence and the presence of a German railway in Asia Minor introduce a new and important factor into the Eastern question of a quarter of a century ago, and offer some explanation of Russia's opposition to any extension of German railway enterprise in the region referred to. It is, therefore, not surprising that the Russian Press now hails with delight a report from Constantinople to the effect that French influence at Constantinople has been considerably increased by the tactful energy of the French Ambassador, M. Constans. The incident is trivial in itself, and seems scarcely to warrant the enthusiasm which it has aroused in the French colony at Constantinople. It appears that by command of M. Constans some French officers and fencing masters gave an exhibition of their art before the Sultan. The latter was pleased with the display, and the French Ambassador at once set about profiting by the incident in that he persuaded the Sultan to send some of the younger officers of the Turkish Army to France for the purpose of learning the art of fencing. The French colony is beside itself with joy at M. Constans' success, and sees therein the first step in the gradual expulsion of German military instructors from the Turkish Army, while Turkish officers will now probably be sent to French garrisons for instruction.

The "Temps" publishes the following dispatch from Zanzibar: "The island of Grand Comoro is in revolt. The police commissary has been stabbed. The Governor's residence is being besieged. Help from the fleet is asked for. The situation is critical." The outbreak of trouble in the island is also reported officially, and it is announced this evening that the gunboat Scorpion has been detached from the Indian Ocean Squadron, and has left Mojanga for Grand Comoro.

The Kaiser has exalted Count von Munster, h Ambassador at Paris and the First German Delegate at the Hague Conference, to the same nobiliary rank to which Prince Bismarck was raised after he had made his Imperial master German Emperor. The Count certainly did his best at the Conference, but he had only narrow limits for personal action. He had to obey, of course, to the letter, Prince Hohenlohe, his chief, and to keep the weather eye open when studying the moods of his sovereign Lord. Everyone knows that Count, or, to give him his new title, Prince von Munster, is no systematic enemy of Russia, and that, like most Hanoverians, he is not a worshipper of Mars, but he had to act as an obstructive at the Conference, while making every effort to smooth over small differences.

An amusing case of hoaxing the police is reported from St. Gabriel, a small seaside resort on the North coast. A family of visitors arrived with a large quantity of luggage, including one huge trunk. Some wags informed the local police that one of the ladies of the party was the Duchess of Orleans, and that the Duke had been smuggled into France inside the big trunk. The local police force was at once mobilised, and while the officers approached the house where the family were residing the remainder were drawn up in readiness to pounce upon the Duke. The lady who owned the trunk naturally resented the sudden intrusion of the police and refused to open the box for their inspection, whereupon they gravely warned her of the knowledge they possessed and proceeded to investigate. The trunk was found to contain wearing apparel, and the family proved to be merely holiday-makers. The local police, however, were firmly imbued with the idea that the Duke of Orleans was in the house, and refused to give up the search until it became evident that they had been hoaxed.

MASSING OF TROOPS IN SYRIA.

THE PROSPECT OF FOREIGN COMPLICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—By the Arabic papers that arrived by the mail before last, there is a detailed account of the number of Turkish troops located in Syria. There are 25,000 men at Damascus, 40,000 at Jerusalem, and 50,000 at Arash, immediately to the south of Jerusalem, and it is reported that sites for forts are being selected. Your contemporary, the *Times*, has made a mistake in supposing that the El-Araish on the Nile is referred to. There is also a large number of Turkish troops assembled in Erzeroum. In the meantime the Khedive has left Egypt for Europe, and on the way he paid a visit to Rhodes and was received by Abdin Pasha with a salute of 21 guns, and, after receiving a message of congratulation from H. I. M. the Sultan, he left for Trieste again in his yacht the Mahsoussa.

It is very strange that the English papers do not notice the very large masses of troops assembled in Syria. In former times very few troops were stationed in Damascus or Jerusalem, and indeed the whole of Syria was policed by the local Redije. Russia has also sent another Army Corps to Turkistan, possibly with the object of preventing the Indian troops from being moved to Egypt in case of any complication occurring in Egypt or Europe. There can be little doubt that, in the near future, it will be discovered that France, Germany and Russia are acting in concert, as they did in China to ensure the withdrawal of the Japanese from Port Arthur, and hence the continued recusancy of the Transvaal Boers, the Powers no doubt watching for us to involve ourselves in a war with the Dutch before making any sign of these intentions. The Boers are in touch with all the European nations and therefore they are creating delays.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. NIXON, Major-General.

Hyderabad, Deccan, Aug. 27.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the next meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, which will be held on Thursday next, September 7th, the following notices of motion are down on the agenda paper:—

From Mr. N. N. Katrak.—"That the President be requested to ask Government to be so good as to furnish to the Corporation, if there be no objection, a copy of any report or reports that may have been made by Professor Haffkine as to the results of experiments which, the Corporation understand, have been made in his laboratory as to the efficacy of various disinfectants in destroying disease germs, especially plague germs."

From Mr. Kaikhosru N. Kabraji:—"That the President be requested to forward to Government a copy of the Report No. 5774, dated the 7th July 1899, from the Health Officer regarding the ventilation and sanitation of the public theatres in the City, and to suggest to them, under the circumstances disclosed in the Report, the desirability of bringing these places of public resort under the control of the Municipal Commissioner by empowering that officer to license them after satisfying himself that they are constructed with due regard to ventilation, sanitation, and public safety, and are furnished with proper appliances for extinguishing fire and with proper exits for escape in case of fire."

From Mr. Kaikhosru N. Kabraji.—"That the President be requested to inform Government that, in the opinion of the Corporation, it is desirable that the portion of the Queen's Road leading up from the Church Gate Station to the Bandstand be lighted with gas."

From the Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E.—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report if the Building Bye-Laws should be amended by the addition of a provision for leaving an open space at least 5 feet wide in the case of a chawl or building intended to form a range of separate rooms for lodgers, similar to the one contained in clause (*f*) of section 348 of the Municipal Act. 2. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain from the Health Officer and submit to the Corporation, with the remarks of the Executive Engineer and his own thereon, a report giving in detail the cases to which he referred when he wrote that "houses can be rebuilt without leaving on one side an open space for ventilation and drainage, and it seems of little avail having Building Bye-Laws when people can build houses where houses are closest together without leaving on one side a gulley for open air, &c." (First Quarterly Report, 1899, p. 4), separating cases before and since 1893. 3. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to say if it is desirable to amend the Building Bye-Laws in any respect by alteration or addition.

THE new battleship *London* is to be launched at Portsmouth on Sept. 21. It is understood that the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress will be asked to officiate at the naming ceremony. The *London* is one of the finest battleships ever built.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	1	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	17	4	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	0	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	1	3	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	3	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	10	19
Total	29	21	110
Total plague deaths to date	47,448	41,549	
Same date last year	25	20	108

THE NECESSITY OF INOCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your columns have been of late flooded with letters on inoculation. A great many of them are in favour of the measure: a few are against it. You, yourself, have dealt with the subject in your editorial columns, and have vigorously drawn the attention of the public to the protective value of inoculation. I, too, deem it my duty to give my voice in the same cause. I agree with you that inoculation is about the only reliable measure to which we can look up for our safety, and that to provide against the next visitation of the plague we should make betimes a supreme effort to spread inoculation far and wide among the masses of Bombay. Like the vines in France our people must be made immune beforehand against the coming epidemic. The present time is most opportune for taking effective measures, and carrying out the operation on a large scale. The sad experience through which Poona is passing at present is a warning to Bombay. In spite of all the favourable results of inoculation at different places during the last three years, Poona has refused to be benefited by it. I have learnt with surprise that in Poona even some medical men, who ought to have known better, have advised the people against inoculation. It must be owned with regret that in Bombay, as well as elsewhere, there is a considerable body of educated opinion set against inoculation, but I venture to think those who have taken a hostile attitude in this matter have not rightly appreciated the situation. There is a heavy duty lying upon the educated. They should carefully weigh the evidence that is accumulating daily in favour of inoculation and should form their judgments upon ascertained facts rather than upon surmises. In a matter like this the people at large are always averse to change, and are apt to be guided by prejudice. A single dissentient voice from the educated often proves more powerful in influencing public action than a whole host of advocates. When educated men put their weight on the side of prejudice and ignorance, it is not a matter for surprise that people who have not had the benefit of education should take fright and fight shy of inoculation. In face of such a destructive and violent epidemic as is prevailing in Poona, any means of saving life should be gladly availed of. The last three years' experience has shown that, of all the measures adopted to save life from plague, evacuation and inoculation are the only ones which have stood the test of experience. Evacuation, which is by far the more effective, is not easily possible in a large city like Poona or Bombay. It is inevitable that some persons should carry on their usual avocation and live in the midst of infected surroundings. To save such people the only preventive at present found useful is inoculation. The fears of its bringing in new evils are almost imaginary. It is possible that in a few isolated cases the after-effects have been somewhat injurious, but they are probably the result of idiosyncrasies of constitution. In the vast majority of cases the results have not been at all harmful. Such injury as may have occurred is a mere fleabite compared to the immense gain on the other hand in saving of life. The choice lies between life and death. When plague is raging everyone living within its range is in imminent risk of death. Inoculation gives a chance of saving life. Prudence requires that we should choose the latter course and avoid the former. Apart from the experiments tried in large areas, numerous cases of trials in small groups have come to my knowledge in which inoculation has proved decidedly beneficial. The time for experiment and scepticism has now passed. Both the Government of India and the Government of Bombay, who were somewhat hesitating in the past, have now taken a decidedly friendly and helpful attitude. It is no longer doubtful that inoculation does help to save life, whereas its absence often results in death. There is abundant testimony to show that, under like conditions of living, the inoculated escape death while the uninoculated perish in large numbers. The latest authentic instance of its kind is that mentioned by H. E. the Governor in his speech at the Parel Research Laboratory on Saturday last. In the servants' quarters at Ganeshkhind some 324 persons were lately inoculated and 300 were left uninoculated. Fourteen cases have occurred, all in the uninoculated group, while not a single case has occurred among the inoculated. Such results cannot be the effect of pure accident. They clearly show the operation of cause and effect. In any case they are specific and certain enough to shape our course of action in accordance with them. To wait for yet further certainty, or to reject them out of blind prejudice, is to deliberately throw away a valuable chance of saving life. Time can brook no delay. It calls for prompt decision and action. With plague raging fearfully in Poona and Nasik, and in such places as Thana and Bhivandi, Bombay may be said to be well under the shadow of an impending epidemic. If it is possible to avert or mitigate such a calamity by any human effort, we owe it to ourselves that no such efforts should be spared out of deference to ill-conceived theories or ignorant prejudices. It will not do us to leave the masses to die as they please, as a certain worthy gentleman is reported to have said on a recent occasion. The dictates of humanity require that human life should be saved from death by every possible means. It is therefore high time to take organized and effectual action to carry out inoculation among the masses of Bombay. It is they who suffer most. Ill-fed, ill-clothed people, living in over-crowded, ill-ventilated, and insanitary dwellings are easily susceptible to attacks of plague. It is they who need most protection. There should indeed be no compulsion. But persuasion is a legitimate means to which resort should be had as largely as possible. Last year the Municipal Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner made praiseworthy efforts to induce people to avail themselves of the benefits of inoculation. Several inoculation centres were established throughout the city, and the employers of labour were appealed to. The response from the people, however, was not adequate. This year they have appealed to individual mill-owners and other employers of labour. I believe they intend to appeal to house-owners and others. I hope they will meet with better success this time. But their laudable efforts must be supplemented by the public. Government, too, might give a helping hand by the grant of special privileges and exemptions to inoculated persons. What with the moral support of the Government, the provision of facilities by the Municipal Officers, and the personal efforts of individual citizens, the benefit of inoculation may be largely diffused among the masses. The duty of persuasion, both by personal example and precept, lies heavily on citizens of light and leading. The experience of Poona is a terrible warning to us. Indifference and inaction will be followed by a fearful nemesis. Let us, therefore, wake up betimes, and arm ourselves against the coming danger. The time for work has already arrived. To get the full benefit of the protection we must have ourselves inoculated before the epidemic is actually upon us. When the disease begins its ravages, the remedy is less efficacious. I am no alarmist. I see the certainty of danger ahead. I am persuaded that the only chance of rescuing ourselves from the danger is a free resort to inoculation. I, therefore, beg my fellow-citizens to become alive to the importance of the occasion, and to avail themselves of the only mean of safety which science, through the genius of M. Haffkine, has placed within their reach.—Yours &c.,

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

August, 30.

THE Admiralty have passed plans for an entirely new class of battleship to be laid down at Devonport in November next on the slip on which the Bulwark is now building. She has been designed by Sir W. H. White, Director of Naval Construction, and although of 1,000 tons less displacement than the Bulwark, will be the longest and broadest battleship ever laid down in a Government dockyard. Her total cost, when completed and ready for sea, is estimated at 1,150,000*l*. Her speed will be a knot in excess of any existing British battleship.

ALLEGED BRIBERY BY A CUSTOMS CASHIER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Balkrishna Ganesh Jambekar, Chief Cashier in the office of the Collector of Customs, was again charged with receiving Rs. 3 from one Maneckchand Rupchand as illegal gratification for doing an official act. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, solicitors, appeared on behalf of the accused.

Before the case was further proceeded with, Mr. Nicholson informed the court that there was no return of the summons for the witness Maneckchund Rupchund. He (Mr. Nicholson) stated that he had received a telegram from the Political Resident at Bikanir to say that Maneckchund was not there.

Mr. Mehta said that Maneckhund must have been avoiding the service of the summons, and applied that his evidence be struck out of the case.

Mr. Nicholson objected to the application and asked for a further adjournment of the case.

Mr. Mehta argued that the accused had absolute right to cross-examine the witness after the charge had been framed. Setting at rest the old question as to when to cross-examine, the new Code now required that a "prima facie" case must be made out by the prosecution before the right of the accused to cross-examine witnesses of the prosecution arose. Mr. Mehta added that he had to cross-examine the witness Maneckchand on various points about his relations with Bhugwandas and Mr. Rustom, and how he had been made to take part in this case. Mr. Morison had given an entirely different statement from Maneckchund. All these points had not been at the disposal of Mr. Kirtikar when he first cross-examined Maneckchund.

Mr. Nicholson contended that the evidence of Maneckchand was admissible under section 33 of the Evidence Act. If the evidence was held to be inadmissible under the section, the prosecution must ask for a further adjournment of the case to enable them to bring that witness into court.

Mr. Mehta objected to an indefinite adjournment of the case to enable the prosecution to bring their witness in court. He contended that section 33 supported all his arguments. And further there was nothing before the court to show that Maneckchund would turn up in court at any date. With regard to the other point Mr. Mehta said, as the accused had not exercised the right and opportunity of cross-examining the witness, that evidence should not be placed before the court.

The magistrate, in giving his decision as to the relevancy or otherwise of the evidence given by Maneckchund, said that the decision depended on the applicability or otherwise of section 33 of the Indian Evidence Act, and the circumstances of the case so far as that evidence was concerned seemed to have fulfilled the requirements of that section. The evidence was taken at a previous stage of the same judicial proceedings and it had been reported to the court by the Political Resident at Bikanir that Maneckchand could not be found. There was nothing to show that either party was keeping him out of the way. Mr. Mehta's contention, that accused had the opportunity of cross-examining the witness, but that he had no right to exercise that privilege until the charge had been framed against him, was correct. Under these circumstances the magistrate thought that provisions of section 33 of the Indian Evidence Act were not fulfilled and the court could not treat the evidence as relevant at that stage. Under that section, the court at the same time did not consider it a proper course to force the prosecution to go on without the evidence or to abandon the chance of getting the witness here. He should therefore adjourn the case to a substantial period, so as to give a final opportunity for the witness to attend.

The case was then adjourned to Wednesday, the 27th September next.

POLO IN ENGLAND.

WITH the arrival of August London becomes deserted, save by a few insignificant millions, for whom "the London season" is but a meaningless phrase. The world of fashion is "out of town," seeking amusement and distraction at Goodwood or Cowes, Homburg or Ostend, or perhaps, more wisely, enjoying a quiet time at stately country homes of England. For the sportsman the month of August possesses special interest. Grouse-shooting, deer-stalking, stag-hunting, are all in season; yachting is never more enjoyable than in brilliant summer weather; the fisherman finds sport with sea trout and brown, on the lochs and streams of Scotland and Ireland; and seaside links are crowded with enthusiastic golfers. That the whole community—or those, at least, who can by any means contrive to get away—should make holiday at the same season may [illegible] considered a wise procedure from all points of [illegible] but if the necessity be granted, assuredly no better time of year could be selected for the purpose.

As most people are aware, polo is a game which is not engaged in without some risk to the players; it resembles hunting in possessing that element of danger which adds to the zest and keen excitement of those who take part in it. Fatal accidents, fortunately, are of rare occurrence, and it is with grave regret that we record the death of Mr. W. J. Drybrough, which took place last week as the result of a fall at polo. Mr. "Jack" Drybrough as he was known to his friends, was, as usual, playing back for the Rugby team in a match against Mulgrave House, the game being one of the ties in the annual Rugby tournament. He came up into the game, his pony fell, throwing its rider heavily, and two other players came down at the same time. Mr. Drybrough was picked up in an unconscious condition, and died on Friday morning. His untimely and terribly sudden death will be deeply regretted by his many friends, and his familiar presence will be sadly missed from the polo resorts, where he was at once so popular and so highly esteemed for his skill at the game.

The new managers, Captain Egerton Green and Mr. George St. Quintin, must be congratulated on the entire success of their arrangements at Hurlingham. Both grounds remained in capital order throughout the season; the County Cup has been restored to its proper place at headquarters, a new method of drawing has been adopted in the chief tournaments which precludes the possibility of the best teams meeting before the final, and thereby detracting from the interest. For the Champion Cup, which is, of course, the great event of the polo season at Hurlingham, five entries were received, and the number must be considered quite satisfactory for a tournament of the highest class. The most exciting match was that between the Old Cantabs and Rugby, and it was mainly through the fine play of the Messrs. Miller that the Rugby team gained the advantage. The Students then entered the lists against Rugby, and although defeated they played well together, with plenty of dash, and are likely to prove dangerous at polo next season. Their teams consist of the three brothers Nickalls, known to fame for their prowess on the river, and Captain de Lisle, who used to play for the Durham Light Infantry, a regiment which at one time carried all before it on Indian polo fields. Through some misunderstanding the Royal Horse Guards did not play in the preliminary ties—it was thought that they had scratched—but the Rugby four beat them easily enough in the final, and for the third year in succession were returned the winners of the Champion Cup. The Open Challenge Cup at Ranelagh next claims attention, and several of the teams referred to above took part in this important tournament. While playing against the Wanderers in the first match Mr. E. D. Miller sustained a bad fall, through his pony slipping up, and was unable to represent Rugby in the concluding stages. In his absence the Old Cantabs succeeded in avenging their defeat by Rugby in the Champion Cup, and then had to oppose the Freebooters, who, having won the Ranelagh Cup last year, were obliged by the rules to defend their title. This they succeeded in doing after an exceedingly close and hard-fought game, so the chief honours of polo in 1899 rest with those old-established clubs and frequent rivals, Rugby and the Freebooters.

The victory of the 7th Hussars in the Soldiers' Tournament is now a matter of history, but one may be permitted to refer to the salient points of the contest. A month or so prior to the tournament good judges of polo maintained that the 7th could have little chance of success. For they had only recently returned from foreign service, and between Indian polo grounds and Indian ponies and those of England there is all the difference in the world. The 7th Hussars had one strong point in their favour. They were well supplied with the sinews of war, and, possessing also the ability to recognise good ponies, they were enabled to secure a first-class lot. At an early stage of the tournament they inflicted a decisive beating on so strong a team as that of the 12th Lancers. After a stubborn resistance they overcame the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, who carried off the blue ribbon of military polo both in 1897 and 1898 and in the final a similar fortune befell the 13th Hussars. Some polo players are of opinion that the success of the 7th was mainly due to the speed and excellence of their ponies, and it cannot be denied that they were better mounted than either the Inniskillings or the 13th. But they could do no more than win. In all their matches they played thoroughly sound polo, and the congratulations which the Duke of Cambridge bestowed on the winning team when presenting the cup were fully deserved.

One of the most interesting features of the polo season 1899 was the tournament for the County Cup, which was held for the first time under the new rules. This competition was instituted a good many years ago, and owing to the growth of provincial clubs and the increasing popularity of the game, it is now recognised as one of the important fixtures of the year. Under the present system England is divided into four divisions, each in charge of a secretary, whose duty it is to arrange for the preliminary ties to be played off in the country. The four teams which prove successful in their respective divisions then journey to Hurlingham to meet in the semi-final and final matches. The arrangement seems altogether suitable and convenient. Rivalry between the four divisions is promoted, as the clubs concerned know that the prowess of their representatives will be witnessed at headquarters, while London polo players have an opportunity of gauging the progress of provincial polo. Rugby, Stansted, Cirencester, and Liverpool were the four winning teams this year. After a close game Liverpool beat Rugby, much more easily Stansted defeated Cirencester, and in the final Stansted compiled no less than thirteen goals to a couple scored by their opponents. The winners owed their victory chiefly to superior combination, and the experience gained at Hurlingham should prove useful to the unsuccessful teams. In modern polo combination is all-important, and players who are well trained in this respect may accomplish the downfall of adversaries who surpass them in individual skill.

The two clubs which were started near London in the spring—Wimbledon Park and the London Polo Club—have no cause to complain of any lack of support. Many interesting matches have been decided at Wimbledon Park this summer, and the list of members is already so crowded that the construction of a new ground is under consideration. Under the auspices of the London Polo Club two important tournaments have been instituted this season on their ground at the Crystal Palace—the Army Cup and the Provincial Club's Tournament. It is understood that each is to be an annual affair, and, judging by the number of entries received for these competitions in this, their first season, there is every reason to suppose they will be well supported in future. At the Crystal Palace the public have the chance to watch good polo, and by degrees will come to realise what an exciting game it is, both for players and spectators.

In the course of next week polo players will cross St. George's Channel to take part in the All Ireland tournaments. The first ties for the Open Cup will be played on August 22, on which day, also, the Horse Show begins; the Regimental and Subalterns' tournaments will commence on August 28 and August 31, respectively. Much interest will attach to the regimental competition if many of the teams which played at Hurlingham are able to be present.—R. C. D. in the *Westminster*.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. N. N. KATRAK presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall of the Municipality. There were also present:—Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Professor O. V. Muller, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Bhalchandra Krishna, A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Aun Ali, C. N. Wadia, K. N. Kabraji, Mulji B. Barbhaya, W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, and M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

POLICE CHARGES.

The Committee further considered letters in regard to police charges.

Dr. Viegas remarked that it was due to the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta and their former Commissioner, Mr. Ackworth, that they had succeeded in getting the charges of the Government Dockyard Police and Guards for Public Buildings excluded from general police charges. He found that Government wanted to give a restrospective effect to the payment of the charges of the Prison Police, debited to the Municipality, but he did not see why the same course should not be followed in regard to the charges of the Government Dockyard Police and Guards for Public Buildings, which were to be credited to the Municipality. He found further that an item of Rs. 2,831, which were expended by the Commissioner of Police in connection with plague, was included in the police charges to be divided between Government and Municipality. They should decide whether such a division could be fairly made, or whether these charges should fall entirely upon Government.

Mr. Mulji called the attention of the Committee to a Government Resolution which included the charge referred to by Dr. Viegas in the Municipal account.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the letters be forwarded through the Corporation to the committee appointed by that body to report on the subject of police charges. He thought the committee was in a better position to consider these letters. He was, however, glad to note that Dr. Viegas had recognised the labours of at least one prominent member of that committee.

The proposition was carried.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The report of the Health Officer] for the second quarter of 1899 was then considered.

Dr. Viegas remarked it was a matter of great regret that the Government did not yet find their way to extend to the city the provisions regarding the muzzling of dogs, which were enforced in the mofussil. He noticed in the report that there were three deaths from hydrophobia during the period.

The report was recorded.

A COMPLAINT.

The Committee considered a letter to "the President, Bombay Town Corporation," dated the 19th instant, from Dr. K. S. Engineer, complaining of alleged injustice done to him by Captain Cuppage, a District Plague Officer.

Dr. Viegas remarked this was a matter entirely between the Plague Officer and Dr. Engineer, and the Municipality had nothing to do with it.

Dr. Bhalchandra moved and Mr. Mulji seconded that the letter be forwarded to the Corporation with the suggestion that Dr. Engineer be referred to the Plague Commissioner.

The proposition was agreed to.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mr. Sorabji B. Master, Revenue and Refund Audit Officer of the Bombay Municipality, charged Kashinath Govind, a "chithiwalla," Nursey Jiwraj, also a "chithiwalla," Abdula Haji Abdul Karim, manager of the firm of Haji Kassum Jakaria, Ahmed Haji Sidick, a muccadum's subordinate, and Shivram Rajana, shed manager of C. and M. sheds, Prince's Dock, with attempting to cheat the Bombay Municipality and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the same, and thereby inducing the delivery of property, viz., Rs. 429-4 by way of refund of town duty. Mr. W. R. Hamilton, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the first accused; and Mr. Sealy, pleader, the third and the fifth accused. Mr. Crawford, solicitor, prosecuted.

The case for the prosecution was that Mr. Haji Kassum Jakaria, a merchant, exported, in June last, per s. s. Hyderi, 337 cases of ghee, out of which 100 cases were genuine ghee, on which town duty had been paid at the rate of ten annas a maund as required by the Municipal Act. The remainder, 237, consisted of ghee manufactured in Bombay, for which no town duty was leviable. Mr. S. B. Master's suspicion having been aroused by reason of the large demand for refund of town duty on ghee, he instructed his subordinates to bring claims whenever made to him for inspection. This case having been brought to his notice, he sent for the exporter, Mr. Haji Kassum Jakaria, who admitted the fact of his having exported 337 cases, and said that only 100 of these contained genuine ghee, and that he had applied for refund in respect of that number only.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE SORABJI COWASJI SURTI.

Mr. Dadysett, on behalf of Kaikhoshroo Limji, a creditor, moved for, and was granted a rule *nisi* calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the interim order granted to him should not be revoked.

RE KARAMALI RAHIM.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order granted on the 16th instant, to enable the insolvent's solicitors to proceed with an appeal filed on his behalf. His lordship granted an extension for one month.

RE KANAIYALAL LACHMUNLAL.

Mr. Manker applied for an interim order for the insolvent, as some of the Matheran creditors had asked that the matter be adjourned. A month's interim order was granted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—AUGUST 29.

10 p.m. .... 78·9

WEDNESDAY.—AUGUST 30.

6 a.m. .... 79·5
10 a.m. .... 83·4
2 p.m. .... 81·9
4 p.m. .... 81·9

A REPRESENTATION has been made to Government regarding the delay in the issue of the prospecting licences and mining leases to those ready to tap the mineral resources of this country, among these being Generals Beresford and Cole, Miss Anstey, Mr. Meryn Smith, Mr. T. T. Leonard, Mr. Paul Knight, and Messr. Binny and Co. Government have been asked to expedite the grant of leases and licences, as the delays which now occur are detrimental to the growth of the mining industry in the State, and of great inconvenience and loss to private individuals and public bodies. It is also urged that until the contemplated laws come into force, leases and licences should be granted under a provisional arrangement, to be governed by any subsequent laws that may be passed.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

THE success of Mr. Frederick M'Kenzie in the annual contest for the "Dundee Evening Telegraph" trophy, a contest originally launched into the golfing world under the high sounding title of the Amateur Championship of Scotland, is another feather in the cap of amateur golf at St. Andrews, and with such valuable recruits as Mr. M'Kenzie there need be no fear of any decadence of the game on the premier green. Mr. M'Kenzie, who is still quite a youth, brougth himself into prominence by defeating all the local cracks in connection with the scratch medals open to the town clubs at St. Andrews, and he was confidently expected by his townspeople to take a prominent part in the amateur championship at Prestwick. He succumbed early, however, sharing a fate which has been the lot of many inexperienced players in this annual event. But his last performance in Saturday's competition over the Gailes course at Glasgow has proved that his reputation was justified. I have come across several St. Andrew's golfers who are of the opinion that he is an even finer golfer than Mr. Robb—a very high character indeed. His opponent in the final, Mr. Reid, of Cumbrae, also made his initial appearance in a championship at Prestwick, and survived the first round, defeating Mr. E. D. Prothero before falling before Mr. Hilton in the second ties.

The most remarkable feature of the past week's golf is probably the success of Mr. F. G. Tait in the Calcutta Cup at St. Andrews. Although the entry for this interesting annual event was probably not quite so strong as has been the case in many past years, yet it was fairly representative, several players starting from scratch and behind that mark, and the final result certainly tends to strengthen the opinion of those who contend that the system of handicapping by holes in place of strokes is all in favour of the back markers, as the final was contested by the two most heavily penalised players in the tournament—Messrs. Tait and J. L. Low, who owed respectively four and two holes in the handicap. As mentioned before, victory eventually rested with the ex-champion, but not before he had twice tried conclusions with his old opponent, who had given him such a fight in the penultimate round of the championship of 1898 at Hoylake. Mr. Low, as is well known, is an excellent match player, but the fact that the tournament was played over the new course would, I should think, be greatly in favour of Mr. Tait, as on account of the roughness of the course—that is in comparison with the old course—Mr. Tait's high long carries, which are such a feature of his game, would stand him in good stead. Last year another long swiper, Mr. Ted Blackwell, was successful, and I believe that on that occasion the advantage the winner gained by his power in this department of the game was most marked.

The team of Lytham and St. Annes players who visited Huddersfield on Wednesday last had rather a sorry time of it, as the home club won by substantial majorities in both the singles and foursomes. It may be mentioned, however, that the St. Annes men suffered considerably owing to several of the expected team not being able to make the journey at the last moment, while the substitutes obtained hardly covered themselves with glory. The result of the match, however, conclusively proves that it requires a good team to defeat the Huddersfield men on their own green. They have a rather unique record in these encounters, and there is a great probability that they will maintain this record unless the Royal Liverpool or St. Annes Club decide to send a powerful team down. There can be no shadow of doubt that the Huddersfield green greatly favours the home players, and judging by the results the latter have not failed to take advantage of the fact.

Vardon once more asserted his superiority on Saturday last at Buxton, the opposition on this occasion being Herd, Jack White, and Lowe, the local professional. The champion had not much to spare over Herd, two strokes dividing these old opponents; but White, who partnered Vardon, was completely out of it, requiring no fewer than 86 to the 77 of the champion. Thus what was, I believe, his initial performance in an exhibition match in the North of England, has unfortunately not met with great success. The foursome in the afternoon in which Lowe partnered Vardon against the other pair proved a comparatively runaway affair for the champion and his partner, as at one time they stood in the comfortable position of holding a five holes advantage, and eventually won some way from home. The local professional seems to have thoroughly justified his inclusion in the quartette, as in the singles in the morning he was in close attendance to Vardon and Herd, and finished well ahead of White.

It would be interesting if someone would compile a complete record of the occasions on which Herd and Vardon have met in actual matches, exhibition or otherwise. I am told that Herd still holds a slight advantage over the champion. It is certain that at one time the Huddersfield man had a considerable balance in his favour and Vardon has every reason to remember his encounters with him over Heysham and in the home and home matches over Huddersfield and Bury, as Herd never gave him a chance, and outplayed him in every department of the game. It is difficult to believe that player who made such a sorry exhibition in these matches barely five years ago is now the undisputed champion, and the cynosure of all eyes. But then Vardon was not the Vardon of to-day. Experience has matured his game. In fact, his golf appeared to improve from the time he received these terrible trouncings from Herd. The latter, however, still continued to defeat him, when they had occasion to meet, but by gradually decreasing majorities, and at Portrush and Newcastle in connection with the open meetings promoted by the Irish Union, the champion took Herd to the last green on both occasions, and eventually at Pau he succeeded in defeating his redoubtable opponent. Herd in the meanwhile, however, had run up a formidable sequence in his favour, and although Vardon has been gradually reducing it during the past twelve months, it is not improbable, as my informant implies, that Herd still holds an advantage. In connection with this subject, "Golf Illustrated" infers that Herd has held his own with the champion during the present year. I think they will find that this is hardly correct, as, if my memory serves me aright, they have not yet met on Irish soil during the present year. It was last season at Portrush and Carnalea that Herd defeated the champion, whilst I can certainly call to mind three occasions on which Vardon has proved the victor—Leicester, Mid-Surrey, and on a green in Yorkshire at the time of the amateur championship.

The course at St. Annes on Saturday was in excellent condition for low scoring on the occasion of the annual contest for the "Silver Iron," but a strong easterly wind proved a serious drawback to many players on the outward half. For the past six years Mr. Hilton has monopolised this trophy, but Mr. Ball's turn came on Saturday, as chiefly by the aid of a very fine round of 77 in the morning, he eventually had an easy victory, with an aggregate of 160 for the two rounds. The details of the morning round were rather peculiar. In conjunction with the majority of the competitors, Mr. Ball found the outward half difficult and trying, and had to be content with a total of 44 for the first nine holes, a score which hardly promised even a good return. His work on the homeward half, however, was of the most brilliant description, as he completed the nine holes in 33, or three under an average of fours. As this is a record for this individual nine holes of the course, the particulars of the score are worth publication, being as follows:—4 5 3 5 4 3 3 3 3—33—quite a Vardonesque return in character. Mr. Ball's success did not end with the "Silver Iron," as with the score of 77 plus 6—83 he secured the second sweepstakes, and with Dr. Hunt, who was 8 net, qualified to play off for the Musgrave Cup at the autumn meeting.

Liverpool, Aug. 10. H. H. HILTON.

THE "Tageblatt" reports a conversation which the Emperor had with Mr. George Edmund Foss, member of the United States Congress for Chicago. They talked for about an hour on board the Hohenzollern at Kiel. His Majesty began by declaring that he did not believe the newspaper reports about Admiral Dewey, and then said:—"I am convinced that the relations between Germany and America will always continue to be friendly. The numerous German Americans living in America will see that an aggressive and anti-German policy will not be tolerated there. In former times it was the powerful German Army which was the chief pillar of European peace. The future of the nations, however, lies on the ocean, and each power must take care to become so strong at sea that it can duly safeguard its interests. The increase of the German Navy does not in any way mean a threat to any other nation. For the stronger a nation is at sea the more every other nation will consider whether it will begin war. An increase of navies therefore is, in fact, the best Peace Congress."

ONE OF THE MAGDALA PRISONERS.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S STRANGE CAREER.

A REPRESENTATIVE of Reuter's Agency has had an interview with Dr. Reginald Koettlitz, who has returned from a remarkable journey across Abyssinia, from East to West, in company with Lord Lovat, Mr. Weld Blundell, and Mr. Harwood. The expedition stayed for some time in Menelik's capital, which Dr. Koettlitz describes as follows:—

"Addis-Abbeba is about five miles square, and is simply an agglomeration of round thatched huts, made of bamboo and grass, without windows or chimneys. There are no roads of any discription. The better-class houses are surrounded by stockades. Menelik's so-called palace is merely a collection of somewhat large houses of the same type. He is now having a few stone houses constructed by Indian workmen. For the past two seasons Capt. Harrington, who formerly resided at Zeila, has lived in the Capital The British Residency consists merely of a couple of. arge tents, with a number of smaller ones, all enclosed in a turf-walled compound."

"Besides Capt. Harrington, the only Britisher living there is a man named M'Kilvy, who has had an extraordinary career. Formerly an officer's servant, he was one of the original prisioners of Magdala and was tortured among the rest. He elected to remain in Abyssinia, and for 37 years he has lived as an Abyssinian. He adopted their dress and customs, and when Capt. Harrington first went to Addis-Abbeba had actually forgotten his own language. This, however, soon came back, and he is now employed as an interpreter at the Residency. He lives in the capital with his Abyssinian wife, and has lost all semblance of his own nationality."

"British prestige," resumed Dr. Koettlitz, "is very high in Abyssinia. This is largely the result of the Fashoda affair, with which Menelik was much impressed. While the French missions which preceded us met with all sorts of difficulties on the way, we travelled not only without opposition, but with the active assistance and permission of the Emperor. There are, of course, many evidences of French and Russian activity. Count Leontieff was in the capital busily engaged in political matters. Two Russians were with the King at his camp. The Russians have established a large hospital and medical establishment at Addis-Abbeba, with five or six Russian doctors and a staff of dispensers."

While awaiting the return of Mr. Blundell and Lord Lovat from Menelik's camp, Dr. Koettlitz made a most interesting journey to Zouquala, the famous sacred mountain, which, he believes, was never before visited by an Englishman. Speaking of this trip, Dr. Koettlitz said:

"Mount Zouquala, the mysterious sacred mountain of the Abyssinians, is 40 miles from the capital. It is 10,000 feet high and in the form of a truncated cone. At its summit and in the crater is a remark able lake three-quarters of a mile long which is a veritable Abyssinian Lourds or Pool of Siloam. It is the belief of the native that bathing in its waters will cure all diseases. Close by are some springs dedicated to the Virgin Mary. According to the popular idea, barren women need only drink of these fountains to lose their sterility. The waters are regarded with the greatest worship and must on no account be employed for cooking or any other useful purpose. I saw quite a number of diseased creatures round the lake shore crawling about or being carried on litters. One poor man was actually dying of consumption. The whole mountain—both sides and the crater—is densely wooded. The place is studded everywhere with hermits' huts—each of which is inhabited by holy men who live separate lives of extreme austerity. Also hidden away in the forests are a large number of churches.

"I got into the good graces of the hermits by somewhat curious means. I was being shown over one of the churches which are plentifully adorned with cheap coloured Biblical pictures 'made in Germany,' when a priest with great awe drew my attention to a gaudy representation of St. George and the Dragon. I endeavoured to explain that St. George was the British as well as the Abyssinian patron saint, but the good men were every dubious until I hit upon the idea of producing a sovereign. This at once convinced him of the truth of my statement, and proved to their complete satisfaction that I was a Christian of a very high order."

ARMY TRANSPORT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DETERIORATION OF THE HORSE.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to the "Daily News" the following notes on South African transport:—Since our last troubles in South Africa the movement of troops has been enormously facilitated. The railways have made possible the establishment of depots of forage, so that convoys may move about the country almost independent of the grass crop. The long columns of bullock waggons, such as hampered all previous commanding officers, are becoming things of the past. Certain it is that no battalion marching in a hurry, as were the 94th, when they were encountered at Bronkorst Spruit, will ever be, as that battalion was, encumbered with over a mile of bullock waggons. The Cape draught-mule is one of the strongest in the world, and the country is not of such a nature as to render packmule transport in any way desirable, as may be shown by the fact that at the present time no mule batteries of Mountain Artillery, but rather Field Batteries, are being sent out to the Cape. A great number of Montevidean mules and ponies remained in the colonies after the last wars, but they were no use to the country, and would fetch but small sums. On the other hand, there was always a keen demand among the farmers for "Artillery mares," a heavy marewheeler fetching £80 or so, and a gelding easily making £50. The fact is that all animals degenerate out at the Cape, with the single exception of the human race. Men of four-and-twenty have been known to grow upwards of an inch after a residence in South Africa. But horses, without a constant influx of new blood, become smaller in each successive generation. The ordinary movement of a Cape horse is a "tripple," or six-mile-an hour amble. It feels like sitting in an armchair, so much so that Dutchmen often sleep in the saddle. The sound of the horses feet is "one, two, three, four, one, two, three, four," and journeys are spoken of by hours (of this pace) rather than by miles.

COMPOSITION OF THE VARIOUS GARRISONS.

The addition of the 1st King's (Liverpool) and the 1st Manchester Battalions to the force in Natal will increase the number of regular infantry corps in the colony to five, the other battalions in Natal being the 1st Leicestershire at Ladysmith, under Lieutenant-Colonel Carleton, and the 1st King's Royal Rifles (Lieutenant-Colonel Gunning) and the 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers (Colonel Cooper) at Maritzburg. The departure of the 1st King's from Cape Colony leaves two Regular battalions and a half there, the 1st North Lancashire (Lieutenant-Colonel Kekewich), the 2nd Royal Berkshire (Lieutenant-Colonel Evans-Gorden), and four companies of the 2nd King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), whose other companies are in Mauritius. The deficiency, however, as already stated, is to be made up by sending out from home the 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers.

There are already two Regular Cavalry regiments in Natal, the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Chisholme, and the 18th Hussars, under Lieutenant-Colonel Moller, the former at Maritzburg, and the latter at Ladysmith, besides three field batteries and a mountain battery, and a substantial force of Engineers, both railway and field. The delay announced in sending out three field batteries to Natal from home really leaves this arm of the service the most efficient in the colony, as the batteries going from home would be officers and men only, without horses and guns, to relieve officers and men going from Natal to India. By retaining the latter in Natal for a while the batteries remain manned by acclimatized officers and men familiar with the country and the horses in use.

Qualified non-commissioned officers and men of the cavalry at home are being demanded by the War Office to volunteer for temporary duty in South Africa as saddlers, shoeing-smiths, &c.

Besides the forces above enumerated there are the native levies being organized by the sixty special service officers sent out from England some five months ago. These will be specially aided by the Natal Police and volunteers, which consist of Natal Police, previously known as the Natal Mounted Infantry—630 Europeans and 882 natives, all under the old veteran Colonel J. G. Dartnell, C.M.G., who was originally in the Central India Horse, and served in the Zulu War in 1879, and the Transvaal campaign in 1881, including the Battle of Laing's Nek. There are also 1,546 Volunteers in Natal, some of them Mounted Carabineers, and others Artillerymen; the latter two contingents fought in the last Transvaal War and lost some forty men altogether.

ARE APPEARANCES WORTH KEEPING UP?

"JOHN STRANGE WINTER" open a controversy on this subject by a letter in the "Daily Telegraph" of Saturday. She writes:—Take, for instance, the case of a widow, with a daughter or two and an only son. Her dead and gone husband was a gentleman, a clergyman perhaps, a doctor, a lawyer. She has, as they say up in Yorkshire, "not much to stir upon." She can keep up a tiny house, a cheap servant; she is able to follow, in a curtailed and meagre kind of way, the mode of life, to keep in with the same class, which was hers before. Her girls are easily enough provided for in the matter of up-bringing; they go to some unpretentious day school, or mother teaches them at home in the mornings, after they have made their own beds and done the other light housemaiding of the modest establishment. If mother is not musical they take lessons of some one not too expensive in the neighbourhood, not with any idea of ever turning the knowledge thus acquired to account—no, no, they are ladies, and live on their means—but by way of asserting their full right to claim the class in which they were born. They make their own frocks very often, and trim their simple hats, and live good and inoffensive lives, waiting until some Prince Charming shall come and marry them. If they marry, well and good—then their life's story, so far as mother is concerned, is complete; if they don't, they continue existing and in time develop into full-blown, genteel old maids. They have missed their chance. They have overstayed their market—that is all.

With the boy of the family it is different. The boy is the son of his father; he must be educated, he must be given a fair chance in the world, no matter how small the means, no matter how great the cost. At least, he must go to the nearest grammar school; but all the while his mother has dreams of Harrow and Charterhouse. The dead and gone husband was an old Carthusian—"it was stamped on him," says the poor widow—so Jack must have the same chance, be it by hook or by crook. Possibly this much is not feasible. Then Jack must go to the county school or King Edward the Sixth School at the town ten miles away. He must be pinched for, saved for—if need be, starved for—that he may keep up the appearance of his late father's position! Is it worth while? Is it good enough? The boy goes into life at the most impressionable age with a wholly false idea of himself and his relations to his family; he goes out in a false garb; he learns to assume a position that he has not: he learns to accept years of grinding sacrifle as his right; he is taught that his women-folk shall give up all for him, and that he is doing the right thing in accepting it. Is this a good way of starting a boy? Is it the way to make a boy a good son, a good brother, and later on a good husband? Will he benefit afterwards by what has been taken from others to give to him; will he ever think it incumbent upon him to repay? Will be not rather enlarge in his ideas as he grows older; will he not feel that he must go on sacrificing others to keep up his appearances? But are they worth it? Will they ever be worth it? This is the question that I find, indeed hard to answer.

There are many others. We have the actor, who, because he has had £20 a week for several years, will refuse an offer of £15, even though he be almost starving. We have the doctor, who, according to time honoured, practice, instructs his boy to fetch him out of the church, so as to keep up the appearance of being much in request among patients who could, in truth, all be visited in an hour. We have husbands and wives, who live entirely separate lives, and who yet, in order to keep up an appearance of amicability, will give a dinner-party, every now and then, or a house party, when they will seem to be on the most friendly terms with each other. There are plenty of ladies living, as all their world knows, lives which are generally called "risky," who are personally most scrupulous in observing all the minor conventionalities. They would blush a maindenly pink if certain words were uttered in their presence, and then shake off with relentless severity and austerity any erring sister who has, in modern parlance, "chucked everything," and thus given ample proof, without any attempt at dissimulation, that it is not in her opinion good enough. There is nobody so severe on the slips of frail femininity as one who has kicked over the traces in her time, and has happened not to have been found out, or to have, in a measure, lived it down. "I gave up Magdalen," says Pinyne. "I heard a rumour that she was not quite proper. One cannot be too particular, you know."

A MANIAC ON AN ATLANTIC LINER.

THE steamship Mesaba, of the Atlantic Transport Line, arrived in London on Tuesday (Aug. 8) with about 200 passengers, one of whom called at the "Daily Chronicle" office in the evening, and gave (says that journal,) the following graphic description of a thrilling tragedy which occurred on board the vessel on Sunday last.

"We left New York," said our informant, "on Saturday, July 29. During the first few days the sea was rough, and when Sunday morning dawned bright and clear I rose early, and went out on the upper deck to enjoy the beauty of the scene. About half-past seven I noticed two stout men come up from the cattlemen's forecastle and stop to engage in a conversation near the companion way, up which they had climbed.

"My back being turned towards them for a few minutes I heard a frightful scream, and, turning round, saw that one of the men, named Diebitz, was attacking the other with a knife. Several men rushed up the companion way and reached the scene of the encounter about the same time as I did.

"But we were all too late. The man, evidently thinking his work was complete, rushed to the port side of the ship, and swung over the side, holding to the rail with both hands. As we approached him, he let go one hand, and when we advanced a step further he dropped into the ocean—some thirty feet.

"Immediately the alarm was given; the second officer who was on the bridge, put his helm hard to starboard, and ordered a boat to be lowered at once. It contained four sailors, and for fifteen minutes they rowed back over the course of the Mesaba, but not a trace of the man could be found.

"I inquired into the history of the deceased, who was a cattleman, and found his story a distressing one. When he came on board in New York he was quite neatly dressed, and apparently in the best of spirits. The first day out some one stole a pair of his boots which were given to him by friends as a parting gift. The loss preyed on his mind, and he complained bitterly of his misfortune. As he got further out to sea, the loneliness of the waters seemed to depress him, and he continually inquired how much longer the voyage would last. Finally, he had visions, and complained to the cattle foreman that Abel Specht, the man who slept in the bunk next to him, and a fellow-cattleman, had tried to kill him. He refused to sleep in the forecastle, and lay on the floor of the foreman's room. On Saturday night, one week out, he did not sleep at all, but cried and asked for protection against those whom he said were whetting long knives with which to cut his throat.

"On the morning following, he asked Sphect to come out on deck, away from any one else, as he had something to say to him. Specht says that when they were out on deck, with the cunning of a madman, Diebitz threw him off his guard by casually discussing the weather, and remarking what a great time they would have when they arrived in London. In an instant he pulled the knife, already opened, from his pocket, and stabbed Specht twice, once slightly on the right breast, and the other time deeply, but not dangerously, on the right hip.

"Diebitz spoke English very poorly, and only through what he told a missionary on board, who understood the Russian language, is anything known concerning him. He informed the missionary that he lived in a Russian province called Lithuania, and that he was going home to his father's house. But unless his father reads this account of the tragedy and recognises in it the death of his son, he will never know that his son went to a watery grave unknelled and unknown.

"Diebitz was a man apparently of twenty-four years of age, and of great strength. He had light hair, a long sharp nose, and small blue eyes. He spoke in a low tone of voice, and at times in the accent of a child. He smoked encessantly.

"Specht is a Frenchman, though he lives a portion of his time in London. He did not sleep well during the voyage, and it is thought his habit of sitting upright in bed caused Diebitz to suspect him of having designs on his life.

"When Diebitz jumped overboard he swam boldly out from the ship, and placing both hands to his head turned his face towards those who would rescue him and then sank from view.

"When I left the steamship Mesaba at Gravesend this afternoon," added our informant, "Specht was under medical treatment in charge of the steamship company."

THE floods in the Swat Country appear to have had their origin in Chitral, and to have originated there in a very peculiar way. Untimely rain on the hills surrounding Chitral seems to have produced an extraordinary mud landslip in one of the minor valleys leading into the main valley of the Chitral River, which blocked up the exit of the local stream. A lake formed behind the barrier, and in due time the force of the pent up water carried the whole obstruction forward like an avalanche into the Chitral Valley, where its irruption caused the same phenomenon to repeat itself on a larger scale.

SOME CURIOUS TIPS.

FACTS GENERALLY UNKNOWN.

THE remarkable growth of the rather pernicious system known as "tipping" must have been watched with peculiar interest by both its friends and foes. There is no doubt as to the fact that the "tip" first originated in this very hospitable country of ours. It came in with the progressive prosperity of the British Isles. It is also very reminiscent of the old feudal times, when a retainer was awarded the freehold of a few square yards of ground for services rendered in the way of carrying his lord of the manor's best suit of armour, or putting an objectionable agitator against feudal privileges quietly out of the way. But at the present and more comfortable time instead of "Knave, I award thee four square yards of arable ground, for carrying my portmanteau," the worthy baron quietly slips a two-shilling piece into the ever ready palm of the faithful servitor.

The suave and polite foreign waiter was the first enterprising gentleman to take advantage of the "tipping" system in this country, by offering his services free to the most prosperous restaurants, and at the finish congratulating himself on a good bargain. Nowadays these positions are actually sold to the highest bidder. The music-halls are the worst sinners in this respect, nearly every post of waiter being sold, while the men in charge of the lavatories are not behind in reminding the visitor that they pay ten or fifteen shillings a week for their positions.

Some of the wealthier members of our aristocracy have a fixed scale in the way of tips. The Rothschilds are well-known for their generosity in this direction. I have my doubts as to any member of that respected family riding on an omnibus, but regularly in the autumn of the year nearly every "bus" driver and conductor is presented in the way of a "tip" with a brace of pheasants by the esteemed head of the Rothschilds. Lord Rosebery's kindness in this direction is also well known. Every telegraph and message boy that finds his way on urgent business to Lord Rothschild's house is awarded two shillings, while last Christmas his lordship sent no less than thirtythree sovereigns to be distributed between the light-footed messengers of the local post office. A late regretted member of the family always fixed the honorarium for "wire" bearers at sixpence. A very wealthy nobleman in the immediate vicinity of the latter gentleman, used to always present a piece of bread and cheese and a penny to any man, woman, or child who found their way on business to his palatial home.

A widow who lives in the near vicinity of Park Lane, and whose late husband was a prosperous banker, always allows a threepenny-bit and a card decorated with a light floral design, which weaves its way artistically round some type giving weighty and healthy advice to the doubtless grateful receiver. The late proprietor of one of our biggest dailies never allowed a boy to bring a message to his private room without awarding him half-a-crown. Even Hobbs, of Liberator fame, was famous for his tips, and five shillings perhaps represents the lowest tip he ever gave, and the now young men of Croydon gratefully remember him for his generosity, and can never believe in their hearts that he was ever guilty of the frauds imputed to him. Some of the big firms of England are also noted for their "tips." Who has not heard of the small fee that is awarded to cabmen who have the luck to take a fare to Maple's, the great furniture dealers. It takes the form of a voucher for refreshments. The same firm "tips" its customers with a light lunch. One gentleman went so far as to tell me the customer could "demand" it, but that is the danger that grows out of the tipping system. What is received in time without a "Thank you," is in the end demanded as a right. The great biscuit firm of Huntley and Palmer make it a rule never to send out or sell a broken or damaged biscuit, so at the end of the week they are all equally divided, put in bags, and given to the employes as they leave on Saturday. They are prohibited from selling their share. Surely this is a most wholesome "tip." Most of the big brewers give to everybody that brings an order to their respective firms, a voucher, representing a pint of stout or bitter ale. The distillers also allow value for a "wee drapple" of Scotch or any other spirits they may manufacture.

The Holborn Restaurant at the opening of their well-known Queen's Hall presented a very weighty tip to each of the invited guests in the shape of a thick bronze medal on which was raised in relief a view of the hall, the recipient's name being engraved on a scroll thereon. In some cases the medals were of solid silver. Some of the great city companies "tip" their guests for their trouble in sitting throughout their sumptuous feasts by presenting them with curious little presents. For instance, the Salter's Company always present every visitor at their banquets with a pair of minature salt spoons; while the Blacksmiths find their friends quite a substantial basket of fancy fruit and confectionery.

In the proper neighbourhoods of London tipping the patrons' children is a recognised institution. The publican gives packets of sweets once a week to every little girl or boy who deals regularly at their palaces. Even the hairdressers are bitten with the devourer of their hard earned wages, giving to their stubble-chinned customers on Sundays a toy for the babies at home. This is severe at three-halfpence an easy shave.

Most of our well-known actors are celebrated for this species of generosity. Sir Henry Irving heads the list, both in talent and good nature. Most people know that the cabman that bears him to his theatre never gets less than a sovereign. And most of us know that story of the cabby that was given a shilling by mistake for a long distance by our actor knight and cabby's comment on the fact, that "If he took the Jew as well inside as he did out," he would spend the "bob" to see him do it. A very fine example of Sir Henry Irving's generosity was provided by his action on the afternoon following the first night of "Robespierre." After a neat little speech thanking everyone, from the highest to the lowest, for their assistance in the big crowd scene, he presented every person from the flyman aloft to the smallest child below, with a guinea each. Surely a magnificent record in the gentle art of "tipping."—*Globe.*

LOBENGULA'S PENDING MARRIAGE.

A HITCH AND ITS CAUSE.

IT was common belief by those concerned that the much-talked-of marriage between Lobengula, of the Savage South Africa Exhibition at Earl's-court, and a lady, Miss Florence K. Jewell, was to take place on August 10 morning at St. Matthias's Church, Warwick-road, Earl's-court, Miss Jewell having herself obtained a licence a few days previously at the Registrar's Office for the Diocese of London. A small crowd of people assembled outside the church, and towards noon the Prince made his appearance with his intended bride and another lady, believed to be Miss Jewell's maid. Lobengula was dressed unconventionally for the wedding in a blue serge suit, a white straw hat and brown shoes. The lady was dressed in white. The party waited in the vestry for a considerable time, and the crowd assembled in the church, expected every moment to see them reappear. An hour later however, it became known that the Prince and the two ladies had left the church by the vestry door, and had driven away in a private landau. The whisper then ran round that the Rev. F. Lane, one of the curates, who was to have performed the ceremony in the absence of the vicar, found certain difficulties which necessitated a postponement of the marriage.

A reporter ascertained that immediately after leaving the church Miss Jewell and the Rev. Mr. Lane attended at the registry offices of the Bishop of London, St. Paul's-churchyard, and there laid before the Assistant-Registrar the circumstances of the case, together with terms of the objection to the ceremony. The special licence, which set out "that both Prince Lobengula and Miss Jewell were of age" (both, curiously enough, being 24 years old), was also handed in. Next an adjournment was made by the Assistant-Registrar, the clergyman, and Miss Jewell to the chambers of Dr. T. H. Tristram, Q.C., Chancellor of the diocese, for the purpose of securing the doctor's decision as the Bishop's Ordinary, as to whether the marriage could take place under the special licence granted, notwithstanding the objections raised. It was then found that Dr. Tristram was returning from the North, and after a long wait all the parties returned to the vestry. Just after five o'clock the Chancellor arrived, and a conference between his Worship, the clergyman, and Miss Jewell took place, lasting about an hour. Later it was made known that Dr. Tristram had overridden the objections, and had given the Rev. Mr. Lane sanction to proceed with the performance of the ceremony which took place next day. It is understood that objections to the wedding taking place were based purely upon matters of an ecclesiastica character.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE,
COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 31st August, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place to-day (Thursday):—No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound), at 6-45 a.m., 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun drill. Gun Layers are requested to attend. No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Head-quarters), at 8-45 p.m., 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun drill. Gun Layers are requested to attend.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

PARIS FROM 1800 TO 1900.

UNDER the general direction of M. Charles Simond, a numerous band of French writers and artists, including members of the Academy and the Institute, professors, publicists, and heads of learned institutions, are engaged in recording the life of Paris from 1800 to 1900. The publication will be complete on or before the last day of the year 1900. The work is to consist of twenty parts, each containing some hundred pages, and published at 1 franc 75 centimes, say 18 pence. The twenty parts will form three volumes, with a total of about two thousand pages and four thousand illustrations. The first volume will bring the story of Paris down to 1830; the second will include the July monarchy, the second Republic, and the second Empire. The publishers are Messrs. Plon, Nourrit, and Co., Rue Garancière. The editor, M. Simond, is one of the most active of those French-men of letters who are doing so much to promote the translation of foreign book into the French language. Literary "cosmopolitanism" is just now more prevalent in France than at any period since Rousseau. M. Simond is an accomplished English scholar. The first of the twenty parts has just been issued. It tells the story of Paris life during 1800—4, the years of the Consulate.

In Paris, at the fete of the Republic, the century now ending was introduced in a theatrical, optimist speech by Lucien Bonaparte. He imagines the 18th century disappearing with its social storms into the night of time, and saying nice, cheering things to the baby nineteenth. "They have called me the philosophe century," says number eighteen. "But yours is to be a greater happiness than mine. You are beginning well. You will surpass all my achievements. Do not disappoint our hopes." And then, speaking in his own person, Lucien exclaims, "Non, cette esperance, ne sera pas trompee . . le siecle qui commence sera le grand siecle." With this scene at the fete of the Republic, the first instalment of the hundred years stock-taking of Parisian life begins dramatically. On the first day of the century took place the restoration and re-opening of the Legislative Chambers. Bonaparte was incessantly occupied here, there, and everywhere with reform projects of every description. His great ambition was supposed to be some kind of peaceful co-operation between the great Powers for the happiness and the progress of the human race. But at the same time, the people of Paris were intoxicated with glory; dazzled by the red radiance of Marengo, whose dusty, sunburnt victors arrived, by forced marches, in time for the fete of 14th July.

From the start we are made to see in Bonaparte—"Napoleon" in disguise. It does not follow that in 1800 Bonaparte dreamt of an Imperial crown. But circumstances—destiny, as the ancients would say—were opening the autocratic path for him, and even driving him along it. All this is abundantly clear in these sketches of politics, of Court life at the Tuileries the Luxembourg, and St. Cloud, of popular fetes, of theatrical amusements, military reviews, street scenes, fashionable society, changes in manner and costume, and many other subjects—including even the fads and impostures—treated in this year by year description of nineteenth century Paris. Sick of ten years' bloodshed, the gay Parisians were of their own free will surrendering themselves to the keeping of the man who was strong enough to guarantee order. The "Napoleon" disguised in Bonaparte was ever growing more distinct. The sketch for the year 1801 reveals the beginnings of a new proscription, and the disagreeable fact that "one half of Paris spent its time in spying upon the other half." By means of the Concordat—that "treaty of alliance between Bonaparte and God"—the first Consul won the majority of the clergy.

Though this is intended to be a book for everybody, it will be particularly useful and interesting to those who visit Paris next year. That is to say, if the promise of this first number be fulfilled by its successors. The skill with which the contributors to this first part bring the Paris of the Consulate before the mind's eye is remarkable. The year 1802 is pictured for us as the entr'acte between two eras of war. Paris is rejoicing over the Treaty of Amiens. Bonaparte, in his speech on the purpose of the Legion of Honour, proclaims the doctrine of civilization—that the military power is and must be the servant of the civil power; less worthy than it, less entitled than it to the reverence of men. Nevertheless, the writers of the sketches for 1803 show us how fast the Parisians are nearing a military despotism. In 1804, "the tiger scents blood," to quote a famous diplomatist's expression. The murder of D'Enghien, Pichegru's suicide, the execution, within the same half-hour, of the Cadoudals and their ten associates, send a shiver through the pleasure hunting population of Paris. They bring back memories of the Terror. The contributors to this work do not appear to have overlooked any kind of material for their reconstruction of Parisian life. They have even pressed newspaper advertisements into their service. The large number of maps, and of public buildings demolished or still extant, show what changes have taken place in the capital during the century. Why does not some English publisher make a similar venture? There is just time for a "London from 1800 to 1900."

AT the ripe age of eighty, Sir William Muir, who, in 1885, succeeded Sir Alexander Grant in the principalship of Edinburgh University, preserves all his old, active interest in the India where nearly forty years of his life were passed. A new and anonymous little volume of "Punjabi Sketches," to which Sir William contributes an appreciative introduction, and which is published by Marshall Brothers, may be strongly recommended to all who are interested in Indian Zenana missions, and who have any conception of the extent to which the Indian social question is a woman's question. The skill and delicacy of these pictures of native interiors, the narrator's intimate familiarity with native life, and her responsiveness to its pathos will impress every reader. Very touching, and as truthful, is the description of the unwelcome girl baby, who is "not wanted"—and particularly of the girl baby, who dies while the sister, who is carrying her, is romping with her playmates.

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Wholesale:—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY, 22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE Duke of Wellington's health has not been very good of late, and this has kept the Duke and Duchess chiefly at Strathfieldsaye this summer. They maintain complete establishments both in town and country, so that they go from the one to the other without the trouble changes generally involve. The Wellesley family has become of late years very small. The Duke is childless, but his only brother has an heir. One of his sisters, Lady Mary Scott, is a childless widow, and Lady A. Malcolm, who is also his sister, left only one child. The first Duke had a large income, but invested all his money in land, which has sadly depreciated. Strathfieldsaye is a valuable estate for timber, and the annual timber sales draw a considerable company. It is neither grand or beautiful, and it is difficult to understand what attractions it presented to the great Duke, save that he was indifferent either to grandeur or beauty. When he was looking for a place to buy with the money presented to him by a graceful country, he visited Bramshill, the glorious Elizabethan home of the Copes, with a view to purchase; but Charles Greville records that the only admiration his Grace expressed was for the housekeeper!

All the Wellesley property in Ireland has passed from the family, and the only link remaining is the title of Dangan, (which is borne by the heir to the Earldom of Cowley). The Marquis Wellesley sold the estate ostensibly to pay his father's debts, but was really quite content to cut adrift from Ireland, in regard to which neither he nor the Duke ever showed the slightest affection. In fact, they never went near it, save when officially compelled, and when Pitt conferred an Irish marquisate on Lord Wellesley, the later victor of Waterloo sarcastically thanked Pitt for his "double gilt potato," adding, "As there had been nothing Irish or pinchbeck in my conduct, so I hoped there would have been nothing Irish or pinchbeck in its reward." Of the four Wellesly peerages that were in existence when the century was young, only Wellington and Cowley are now heard of, as Maryborough is extinct and Mornington is merged in Wellington.

The late Lord Carnarvon, the well-known statesman, had two brothers, and both are remarkable. We referred last week to Mr. Auberon Herbert. Dr. Alan Herbert, his senior by a few years, is one of those fortunate persons who discovered their unmistakable vocations very early in life. On leaving Harrow he went to Christ Church; but the ordinary curriculum of Oxford education in those days had small attraction for him. The dissecting-room, and not the classics, absorbed his thoughts, and a bullock's eye or some other similarly attractive object was usually under eager investigation in his rooms. At that time he was heir to the earldom. Medical men had not then the status they have since gained, and his family looked rather askance at the notion of his becoming a medical student—in this country, at any rate.

Resolved somehow to compass his darling desire by hook or by crook, young Herbert abandoned the Isis for the Seine, and was soon hard at work as a medical student in Paris. It was not long before the *Lancet* had cause to mention that England had more than once, within a few months, scored in the Paris Medical Schools, and now "a distinguished English student named Herbert"—the writer evidently knew nothing of his belongings—had obtained the highest place in the competition for some much-prized hospital position. Dr. Herbert subsequently graduated as M.D., and has long held a distinguished position in Paris. In common with Sir Edward Malet, Mr. Labouchere, and Mr. Gibson Bowles, he remained throughout the siege, and his services were most valuable. He has the charming manners of his family, and is one of the kindest of men. In addition to his patrimony, Dr. Herbert succeeded to a considerable property under the will of his gifted first cousin, Edward, who was killed by Greek brigands at the same time as Mr. Vyner and Mr. Lloyd, the British Consul. He is unmarried.

Black ingratitude can never be charged against the Bishop of Bath and Wells—at least, towards the Premier who recalled him from the Antipodes and made him what he is. It may be only a coincidence, but it is nevertheless quite remarkable to what an extent Dr. Kennion holds Lord Rosebery in estimation. Granted that to esteem Lord Rosebery is just at present a generally possessed virtue, the "distinguished politician in a loose box" has become to the Bishop of Bath and Wells what King Charles's head was to Mr. Dick, and no speech from the prelate now seems quite his own unless Lord Rosebery's name has been used in the course of it. A few weeks ago, the Doctor could think of no one better than the late Premier to settle finally the educational question, and at Bath College prize distribution last week the Bishop's speech was full of Lord Rosebery.

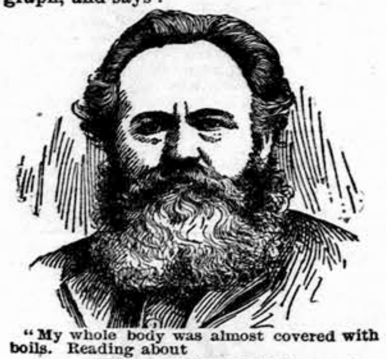
It has to be remembered that the relationships of the two distinguised men did not begin with the filling of Lord Arthur Hervey's vacant chair. They were boys together at Eton, and it has already been told in *M. A. P.* how delighted Lord Rosebery was when the chance came to him to do "something for Kennion." At Bath College, on the occasion just alluded to, the Bishop seemed about to plunge into some schoolday reminiscences; but when on the brink he provokingly brought himself up sharp, and, with a genial compliment to the voracity of pressmen and the expression of the fear that Lord Rosebery might be annoyed, he passed on to paint a humorous picture of what the prize distributions of the future would become with the advance of science. There will be an interesting reunion when Lord Rosebery visits Bath at the year end, and, under the influence of luncheon champagne, tongues may be a little less tightly tied.

The following anecdote is a typical instance of his kindness and readiness in cases of emergency, and also illustrative of the effectual way in which he treats conceited people. One morning, whilst Sir James was walking out with a friend in the country, a young man fell off a brewer's dray that was passing, one of the wheels going over his leg. Sir James, realising the situation at a glance, immediately set about ascertaining the extent of the injuries. Discovering that the unfortunate youth's leg was broken, he procured his friend's umbrella, and, together with his own, made a splint; and, with the additional aid of a couple of handkerchiefs bandaged up the fractured limb. But not until he had seen the patient safely home did the baronet think of departing. The next morning Sir James, accompanied by his friend of the previous day, called at the young fellow's house for their umbrellas, and found that the patient had made good progress. A young doctor who had but recently started practice was present, evidently in attendance on the patient. Thinking something of his own importance, and not knowing who the distinguished visitor was, he began boastingly to tell the great doctor what he had accomplished, the surgical discoveries he had made, finishing up by explaining to Sir James in a profuse manner the nature of the young fellow's broken limb and his method of treatment.

Sir James Paget (writes a correspondent) now lives a very quiet life at Park Square West, almost his sole companion im his declining years being his daughter who, it need scarcely be said, is devoted to him. Besides being famous as a most skilful physician, he is well known as a splendid orator, and it is gratifying to note that his gift of eloqence has decended to his two sons, the Dean of Christ Church and the Vicar of St. Pancras. Sir James never sought publicity, and all the recognition bestowed upon him has been fully earned, for in all his labours can be discerned that freeness from assumption which is characteristic of the true physician. It would be difficult to estimate how many doctors of the present day owe their success in life to the words of counsel and advice given them by Sir James Paget years ago, but it must be a large number. He was the students' friend. When his advice was sought, he gave of his knowledge and skill most ungrudgingly. Nor would it be an easy matter to count the many kind acts and noble deeds he has done; often offering his services gratuitously to those least able to afford the doctors' fee, and in not a few cases giving money instead of taking it.

Sir James, who is a very unassuming man himself and hates to listen to boastful people, took little notice of the young doctor's brag, but explained to the patient's mother how to treat her son, at the same time placing in her hand a gold coin, for which the good woman thanked him, adding how grateful she was for his valuable treatment. Sir James and his friend were about to depart, when the afore-mentioned doctor, somewhat hurt at the physician's cold manner towards him, began to address the venerable baronet in such an impertinent and sarcastic manner, that Sir James felt compelled to reveal his identity, which he did in a most original and effectual manner. Taking out his pocket case, he handed the braggart one of his cards, on which was printed, simply "Sir James Paget, Bart." When that young practitioner fully realised what a fool he had made of himself, and had partially recovered from the shock which this revelation gave him, Sir James and his friend had departed.

NOTICES.



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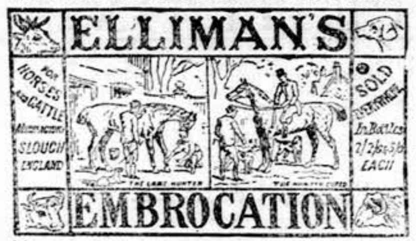

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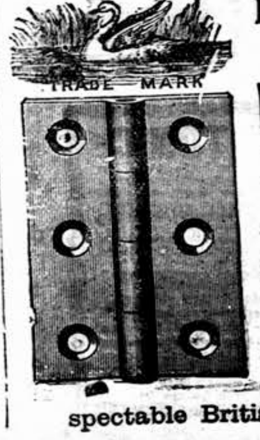

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.